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Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT, and in EAST-INDIA courts. [590.]

ON the 24th of March, Ald. Harley preſented to the Commons the report of the ſecret committee on Eaſt-India affairs. The clerk was more than an hour and a half in reading it. Sir Edward Aſtley moved, That the report be printed; which occaſioned little debate. No one oppoſed the motion but Mr Jenkinſon; and Lord North declared, that he thought it would be leſs public by being publiſhed by order of the Houſe, than otherwiſe, as appeared from other reports which had gone abroad; but that pirated accounts would be got at, if poſſible; and unhappily (ſaid his Lordſhip laughing) we cannot prevent the printers from obtaining them, by ſome means or other.

Lord Clive, in a few words, obſerved, that he never heard of the mottut-tax till laſt ſummer, when he read it in a newſpaper in Shropſhire, though he was accuſed in the report of eſtabliſhing it. He declared, that Mr Wilks, the evidence, was partial, and ſometimes falſe, and was employed by the India company to throw dirt on the ſervants abroad, in order to leſſen the burden of the directors at home.

Mr Sikes attempted to exculpate himſelf.

felf. He declared, that the mottut did not conſtitute a farthing of his fortune, for he employed it to ſupport his dignity in India.

Gov. Johnſtone was entering into the conduct of the delinquents, but was interrupted by Mr H. Cavendiſh, who called to order, as they had no motion to debate upon, and it was diſorderly.

Mr Huſſey then made a motion, That inſtructions be given to the ſelect committee for inquiring into the conduct of the directors, and to ſee if no aſſociation had been entered into for the purpoſe of ſelling and transferring India ſtock.

Mr Sullivan and Mr Purling agreed to it; and, after ſome little altercation, it paſſed.

Ald. Harley brought up to the Commons, on Tueſday March 30. the fourth report of the ſecret committee. It relates chiefly to the charter, and ſurplus freight, number of ſhips, &c. employed by the Eaſt India company. The perſons examined by the ſecret committee, on theſe heads, were Meſſ. Snodgraſs, Wilks, Durand, and Sir Richard Hotham: and the purport of their depoſitions tended to prove, that building ſhips in docks of their own, reducing the number of ſhipping at preſent employed, and altering the tonnage now allowed, would be a ſaving to the company of 73,904 l. per ann.

The report being read, Mr Sullivan roſe, and attempted to ſhew the ſeveral particulars in which it was, he ſaid, materially defective; and though he, as a director, took ſhame to himſelf for ſeveral omiſſions, yet they were not, he added, of the kind alluded to in the report. He was anſwered by Mr Stanley.

Mr Dempſter expreſſed a great deſire of entering into every *minutia* of the report, not doubting but he ſhould be able to clear himſelf from every oblique charge againſt him as a director. He added, that the report was extremely defective; for that the ſecret committee had taken great pains to ſtate the freight on goods imported from India, but had taken no manner of notice of the freight on the goods, warlike ſtores, &c. exported from England to India. He concluded by ſaying, that as to the company's building their own ſhips, he was ſure the meaſure, ſo far from proving beneficial, would turn out detrimental to the company: he inſtanced, in proof of this aſſertion, the French Eaſt-India company, which, he ſaid, was now reduced to the moſt deplorable ſtate; and he attributed, in part, the misfortunes of that company to the meaſure adopted of building their own ſhips; ſuch a ſcene of iniquitous jobbing being, he ſaid, carried on at Port L'Orient, as would aſtoniſh any man not acquainted with thoſe evils. Similar cauſes would, he alledged, bring ſimilar diſaſters upon the Engliſh Eaſt-India company. He then moved, That the report ſhight be printed for the peruſal of the members.

Lord Clive then roſe, and ſaid, he ſhould move, That the further conſideration of the report might be put off until Monday next, when his Lordſhip ſaid, he ſhould make ſeveral obſervations upon it, and ſhould enter upon a defence of his own conduct, as well as point out the real ſituation of the company's affairs both at home and abroad. Lord Clive caſt ſome reflections upon Mr Wilks, the gentleman who attended the ſecret committee, and aſſiſted them in their reſearches. This occaſioned a reply from Mr Sullivan, who beſtowed the higheſt encomiums upon Mr Wilks; who, as a ſervant of the company, deſerved, he ſaid, the greateſt applauſe, for his integrity, candour, honour, and uprightneſs. As to Lord Clive's vindicating his own conduct, Mr Sullivan ſaid, his Lordſhip would not have undertaken a taſk quite ſo difficult, had he propoſed to vindicate the conduct of the court of directors.

Lord North then roſe, and ſaid, that, had not the Noble Lord moved for the further conſideration of the report on Monday, he himſelf ſhould have requeſted the Houſe to defer it until that day, when his Lordſhip ſaid he intended to enter upon a diſcuſſion of ſeveral important affairs relative to the Eaſt-India company; ſuch as the propriety of ſuffering them to continue for a few years longer in poſſeſſion of their territorial acquiſitions. His Lordſhip diſclaimed the thought of accuſing, even in idea, any particular perſon: the reports now before the Houſe contained, he ſaid, matter which might ſerve for a ground of inquiry; and, though accuſations might be inferred from them, he would yet not permit himſelf to accuſe a ſingle individual, how mean or exalted ſoever.

In anſwer to Lord Clive, Meſſ. Sullivan and Dempſter, Mr Harley got up, and ſaid, that if the members of the ſecret committee had omitted any thing,

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it was not owing to neglect, for that they had taken every precaution to render their reports as replete and to the purpose as possible. Mr Jenkinson corroborated this assertion of his worthy friend.

Messr. Dyson and Dowdeswell spoke, but there being no question before the House, their arguments turned chiefly upon the adjustment of certain punctilios and forms of the House.

The further consideration of East-India affairs was then deferred until Monday then next, and the report was ordered to be printed.

On Monday, April 5. the Commons being in a committee, and Mr Bacon in the chair, Lord North informed them, that in answer to a petition of the East-India company, the King had left the sole determination of the affair to the House. His Lordship then stated the propositions he had to make; which were to the following purport.

That it is the opinion of the House,

1. That it will be more beneficial to the public, and the East-India company, to let the territorial acquisitions remain in the possession of the company for a limited time, not exceeding the term of six years, to commence from the agreement between the public and the company.

2. That no participation of profits shall take place between the public and company, until the repayment of the 1,400,000 l. advanced to the company, and the reduction of the company's bond-debt to 1,500,000 l.

3. That after the payment of the loan advanced to the company, and the reduction of their bond-debt to the sum specified, three fourths of the nett surplus of the territorial revenues of the company shall be paid into the exchequer, and the remaining one fourth shall be set apart as a fund, for the discharge of any contingent exigencies the company may labour under.

In support of these propositions, Lord North urged several forcible arguments, and had recourse to certain accurate calculations to strengthen still further the arguments advanced. With respect to the appropriation of the one fourth of the company's profits, he said, he had been particularly careful to specify the use that was to be made of it, to prevent a possibility of the company's conceiving a thought about a larger dividend than eight per cent. His Lordship estimated the company's profits at 600,000 l. per ann. and said, that applying the profits to the purposes intended, there would be at the expiration of the six years a deficiency of 800,000 l.

The reason why the enjoyment of the territorial acquisitions was restricted to six years, was, his Lordship said, because the company's exclusive charter expired in 1780. His Lordship intimated, that should there be an absolute necessity for taking the territorial acquisitions from the company before the expiration of the six years, he should not think the agreement so far binding, as not to be broken through in case of unforeseen emergencies. His Lordship lamented the loss of the 400,000 l. to the public, the annual receipt of which would, he said, have in time considerably diminished the national debt; but his Lordship said, the public had actually received two millions, in a manner out of the fire, which would otherwise have been profusely squandered.

His Lordship gave some flattering hopes, that the company's affairs might be retrieved by a variety of eventual occurrences; such as, the profits arising from the exportation of their teas to America, the sale of raw silks, and the payment of debts, which though in justice due to the company, were yet now deemed desperate. His Lordship then concluded by declaring, that as he had the re-establishment of the company only at heart, so he thought the proposals he had laid down most likely to restore the company's affairs to their pristine flourishing state, and to settle the company itself upon a firm, solid, and permanent basis.

Mr Dowdeswell opposed the propositions; as did Mr Edmund Burke, in a manner the most vehement. The debates then closed, the question was put, and passed in favour of Lord North's resolutions without a division.

Gen. Burgoyne brought up the report from the select committee, April 8. and moved, that it should lie on the table; which was agreed to. The report concludes with informing the House, that they had examined a variety of witnesses for and against several facts which it states, but had prefixed no person to answer any question upon oath which he seemed unwilling to answer.

The General further acquainted the House, that the committee had finished

the inquiry relative to the contracts for ſalt, beetle-nut, &c.; that nevertheleſs, on account of its great length, its intricacy, and the variety of intereſting matter it contained, they had not time ſufficient to digeſt and arrange the materials thus collected, ſo as to bring them within the preſent report; but that, however, they propoſed to proceed on that buſineſs forthwith, and hoped to be enabled to lay it before the Houſe on the firſt day of its meeting after the receſs.

He obſerved, that part of the correſpondence and papers relative to the inquiry the ſelect committee are engaged in, and which ſhould be recorded in the company's books and correſpondence, is wanting; particularly, an anſwer to a letter from a member of the ſelect committee in Bengal to Lord Clive, relative to the diſtribution of certain ſums of money therein ſpecified; and another letter from Subah Dowla to his Lordſhip, concerning the ſame ſubject.

A petition unanimouſly agreed to by a general court of the Eaſt-India company, was preſented to the Commons, May 3. in which the petitioners humbly conceive it reaſonable, that, after the loan which they preſumed to requeſt from parliament is diſcharged, all terms on account of the ſame ſhould ceaſe; that the limitation of the company's dividend to ſeven per cent. till their bond-debts are reduced to 1,500,000l. is peculiarly hard upon men who have riſked their all in acquiring and ſecuring the territorial revenues in India, from which they have, as yet, received no advantage; that the reſolution of the Commons, limiting the company to a term, not exceeding ſix years, for the poſſeſſion of their territories in India, appears to be altogether arbitrary, as it may be conſtrued into a concluſive deciſion againſt the company reſpecting their territorial poſſeſſions, to which they humbly inſiſt they have an undoubted right; that the company, with all humility, beg leave to repreſent, that they cannot acquieſce in the reſolution, whereby three fourth-parts of the ſurplus nett profits of the company at home, above the ſum of eight per cent. upon their capital ſtock, ſhould be paid into the exchequer for the uſe of the public; nor to the propoſed application of the other fourth-part; becauſe ſuch diſpoſal of their property, otherwiſe than by their own conſent, does not appear warranted, even by the largeſt pretenſions that have ever been formed againſt them; that the reſolution reſpecting the one fourth-part, as above ſet forth, appears to be ſo ſubverſive of all their rights and privileges, by denying them the diſpoſal of their own property, after all their creditors ſhall be fully ſecured, according to law, that, rather than ſubmit to ſuch conditions, they deſire that any claims againſt the poſſeſſions of the ſaid company, that can be ſuppoſed to give riſe to ſuch reſtrictions, may receive a legal deciſion; from which, whatever may be the event, they will, at leaſt, have the ſatisfaction of knowing what they may call their own.

Next day, at another general court, the chairman acquainted the proprietors, That he had delivered their petition; that it was read, and ordered, as uſual, to lie upon the table; that Lord North ſeemed to expreſs ſome doubts about the meaning of it; and that he had afterwards propoſed a plan of regulation for the government of the company's affairs at home and abroad, which he intended to bring in as a bill. The ſubſtance of theſe regulations being afterwards reported by Mr Dempſter, ſome of the proprietors declared, they would ſooner give up the whole of their property in Eaſt India ſtock, than contribute to ſuch proceedings.

The Duke of Richmond made a motion, That Lord North be requeſted to communicate in writing his plan of an intended bill for the regulation of the company's affairs, and likewiſe acquaint them with what parts of their petition he doubted the meaning.

Another motion was made by Mr Kirkman, That all the charters, together with the treaties between the company and the Indian chiefs, be printed for the uſe of the proprietors. And Mr Dempſter moved, That a liſt of the proprietors poſſeſſing 1000 l. ſtock be likewiſe printed for the ſame uſe. All which motions were agreed to.

The Duke of Richmond's motion was carried into execution; and produced an anſwer from Lord North, That having with others received the commands of the Houſe to prepare a bill for the purpoſes mentioned, he did not think it proper to communicate the plan of it to the proprietary; and that the part in the petition which he did not think expreſſed with ſufficient clearneſs, was, whether the company meant only to ſignify their diſlike

diſlike of ſome part of the reſolutions, or whether they meant to refuſe both the loan and the agreement together. The company took time to conſider; and on Wedneſday, May 12. an anſwer was laid before another court, importing, That the company meant to declare in the moſt reſpectful manner to the Houſe, their purpoſe of refuſing both the loan, and the agreement reſpecting the territorial acquiſitions and revenues, rather than accept them upon the whole of the terms propoſed. This anſwer was balloted for on the 14th, and carried 319 for it, 149 againſt it.

On Monday, May 10. Gen. Burgoyne, in the Houſe of Commons, entered minutely into India-affairs, and fully explained what had ſtruck him upon the whole of the evidence delivered to the ſelect committee, of which he had the honour to be chairman. He ſaid, he looked upon the depoſing of Surajah Dowla, and bringing about a revolution in favour of Meer Jaffier, in the year 1756, to be the origin of all thoſe ſubſequent evils which have operated to the temporary diſtreſs, if not total deſtruction, of the company; enlarged upon the perfidy uſed to bring about that revolution; ſtated the fictitious treaty, forged in order to elude the payment of the ſtipend promiſed to Omichund, a black merchant, and confidante of Surajah Dowla, whom Lord Clive and the ſelect committee in India prevailed upon to join in a ſcheme to dethrone his maſter; expoſed the conduct of Lord Clive, in cauſing Adm. Watſon's name to be ſigned, contrary to the Admiral's expreſs inclination, to this treaty; and added, "that the perfidy of Omichund was of the *blackeſt* dye, and as to the proceedings of the ſelect committee (in India) I will allow them to be (ſaid the General ironically) of the *whiteſt* kind." The General concluded by moving for three reſolutions; which, after debate, paſſed in the affirmative, viz.

1. That all acquiſitions made under the influence of military force, or of treaty with foreign princes, do of right belong to the ſtate.

2. That to appropriate acquiſitions ſo made, to the private emolument of perſons intruſted with any civil or military power of the ſtate, is illegal.

3. That very great ſums of money, and other valuable property, have been acquired from princes, and others there, by perſons intruſted with the civil and military powers of the ſtate; which ſums, &c. have been appropriated to the private uſe of ſuch perſons.

On this ſubject, Sir William Meredith ſeconded the General's motion, and declaimed againſt the trick put upon Omichund, and the ſetting Adm. Watſon's name to countenance the fraud.—Mr Wedderburne, the ſolicitor-general, oppoſed the reſolutions; and Mr Thurloe, the attorney-general, ſupported them. Mr Dyſon thought the terms of the reſolutions might be ſoftened, but rather than loſe ſight of the object at which they aimed, conſented to receive them as they were. Lord North acquieſced in his opinion. Col. Barré treated it facetiouſly. He told a ſtory of a Governor of Gibraltar, who never refuſed preſents but when they were offered by thoſe who knew not what they were about. A body of Jews, he ſaid, came to make their annual preſent; and tendered, as uſual, 1000 ſhekins. The Governor would have nothing to do with the crucifiers of Chriſt. They came again, and preſented 2000 ſhekins. He received the *poor* men; *they* could not help what their forefathers had done; *they* were born too late to have any hand in the crucifixion.

A propoſal for raiſing the ſum of 1,500,000 l. for the uſe of the Eaſt-India company, by ſubſcription, was diſtributed at the India-houſe, May 12.; and a bounty of two per cent. offered to ſuch proprietors as ſhould ſubſcribe all or any part of their ſtock towards creating a ſecurity for the loan of the ſaid ſum.

Lord North preſented to the Commons, May 17. a bill for eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the better management of the Eaſt-India company's affairs in India and Europe; which was received, read a firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

Gen. Burgoyne continued his report of the ſelect committee, May 19.; and, after recapitulating the many atrocious offences committed in India by the ſervants of the company, in monopolies, extortions, taxations, and oppreſſions of various kinds, he at length came to conſider the wretched ſituation of the Indian princes, who held their dignities on the precarious condition of being the higheſt bribers. No claim (he ſaid) could be admitted, unleſs prefaced by enormous ſums of rupees; nor any prince ſuffered to reign long who did not quadrate with this idea. Gifts thus obtained, under

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the influence of military force, have already, by the reſolutions of this Houſe, been declared illegal; he therefore concluded his ſpeech in declaring, that he intended to propoſe the following reſolution.

"That the Rt Hon. Robert Lord Clive, Baron of Plaſſey, in the kingdom of Ireland, in conſequence of the powers veſted in him in India, had illegally acquired the ſum of two hundred and thirty-four thouſand pounds, to the diſhonour and detriment of the ſtate."

Sir William Meredith ſupported Gen. Burgoyne in his argument; ſaid, he ſhould maintain, againſt any power under heaven, every mode of proceeding that had national juſtice for its aim, and private delinquency for its foundation. Mr Wedderburne inveighed againſt accuſing a man of delinquency upon the bare report of a ſelect committee, who were appointed to inquire into the ſtate of the Eaſt-India affairs, and not to criminate delinquents. Sir Richard Sutton ſaid, that he, among others, had put ſome home queſtions to the gentlemen examined, but with no deſign of turning their anſwers into evidence againſt themſelves. Mr Rigby and Mr Ongly contended for the competency of the evidence. Mr Dyſon inſiſted on the regularity of admitting the report of their own members in evidence againſt the parties accuſed. The majority, however, upon the queſtion being put, reſolved, that the evidence ſhould be examined *viva voce* at the bar; and Friday was appointed for that purpoſe.

The ſame day a general court of the Eaſt-India company met, to receive Lord North's anſwer to the meſſage balloted for on the 14th; the purport of which was, "That his Lordſhip ſees with concern the differences between him and the company reſpecting their dividend: and refers them to parliament, as propereſt to apply to on ſuch an important occaſion."

Lord North's former anſwer was then called for; and there it appeared, that his Lordſhip, in his own name, deſires explanations, &c.; on which Gov. Johnſtone made a remark on the ſtriking difference in the tone of the two anſwers; recommending firmneſs and deliberation in the company's reſolves.

Gen. Burgoyne reſumed his argument in the Houſe of Commons, May 21.; and, after ſome hours interruption, chiefly employed in the examination of Mr Becher at the bar, and the altercations conſequent thereupon, he moved, "That it appears to this Houſe, that Robert Lord Clive, Baron of Plaſſey, in the kingdom of Ireland, about the time of depoſing Surajah Dowla, Nabob of Bengal, and the eſtabliſhing Meer Jaffier on the Muſnud, did, *through the influence of the powers with which he was intruſted*, as member of the ſelect committee, and commander in chief of the Britiſh forces, obtain and poſſeſs himſelf of two lacks and 80,000 rupees, as a member of the ſelect committee; a farther ſum of two lacks of rupees, as commander in chief; a farther ſum of ſixteen lacks of rupees or more, under the denomination of private donation; which ſums, amounting together to twenty lacks and 80,000 rupees, were of the value, in Engliſh money, of 234,000l.; and that in ſo doing, the ſaid Robert Lord Clive abuſed the powers with which he was intruſted, to the evil example of the ſervants of the public."

Mr Stanley then moved, that the queſtion be divided, and that the words conveying the cenſure after the figures 234,000 to the end of the motion, be left out.

He was ſeconded by Mr R. Fuller; who carried his amendment farther back into the body of the motion, and wiſhed to leave out the words, "through the influence of the powers with which he was intruſted."

Theſe propoſed amendments occaſioned a long debate, and the Houſe agreed, without a diviſion, that the queſtion ſhould be divided; and after that a diviſion happened upon the laſt amendment, that the words, "through the influence of the powers with which he was intruſted," ſtand part of this queſtion. The Houſe divided at five o'clock next morning, the Ayes 95, the Noes 155, and the words were left out of the firſt motion.

Theſe objectionable terms being ſtruck out, and the queſtion thus divided, the latter part, conveying the cenſure, was then put in the following words. "That the ſaid Robert Lord Clive, in ſo doing, abuſed the powers with which he was intruſted, to the evil example of the ſervants of the public."

Mr Stanley then got up, and moved the previous queſtion, which was, "Whether that queſtion ſhould be then put?"—It paſſed in the negative, without a diviſion.

The following reſolution was then propoſed: "That Robert Lord Clive did, at

at the same time, render great and meritorious services to this country." It passed unanimously in the affirmative.

At a general court of the East-India company, May 21. to take into further consideration the answer received from Lord North, a copy of the bill was read; after which a motion was made, "That a committee, composed of seven directors, and an equal number of proprietors, (the chairman and deputy-chairman to be two of the directors), be appointed, forthwith to oppose such parts of a bill now depending in parliament, intitled, *An act for the better regulation of the affairs of the East-India company both in Europe and in India*, as appear to them to be subversive of the chartered rights of the company."

At another general court, May 24. the aforementioned committee made their report, proposing to petition the Commons against the bill. A copy of the petion was produced, and read;—and was in substance,

"That the bill now depending in that Hon. House, for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East-India company, as well in India as in Europe, will, if passed into a law, effectually destroy every privilege which the petitioners hold under the most sacred securities that subjects can depend upon in this country, and must therefore prove a precedent dangerous to the property of the people at large.

That the appointment of officers by parliament, or the crown, to be vested with the whole civil and military authority of the presidency of Bengal, and also the ordering, management, and government of all the territorial acquisitions and revenues of the company, in the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, together with the other superintending powers over the settlements of Bombay and Madrass, as specified in the said bill, independent of any choice in the company, or any real power of controul in the directors or general courts of the said company, or even any power in the said company of removing the said officers for misbehaviour, or filling up of vacancies in case of death or avoidance, is a measure so extraordinary, (while the possessions are alledged to remain in the company), that the petitioners humbly beg leave to call the attention of parliament to this most alarming circumstance, before this Hon. House shall give its sanction to an act which, under the colour of regulation, will annihilate at once the powers of the East-India company, and virtually transfer them to the crown.

That the said bill is destructive of the essential rights and interest of the petitioners in many other respects, and is further defective as to many of the purposes for which it is declared to be framed.

That the petitioners further look upon this bill, as tending to destroy the liberties of the subject, from an immense addition of power it must give to the influence of the crown.

And the petitioners cannot conclude without observing, before they are deprived of their franchises, which are the great security for their property, that they have never been made acquainted with any charge of delinquency having been made against them in parliament; that if any such charge has been made, they have never been called upon to be heard against it; and that they cannot therefore suppose, that any such delinquency on the part of the company has been voted, which delinquency, however, has been made the ground-work of this bill."

After the above petition was twice read, some slight alterations were proposed, and the Duke of Richmond threw out a hint, whether it might not be proper to apply to the great corporations of the metropolis, to remonstrate to parliament against the bill on the principles of general liberty? He was seconded in this hint by Mr Kirkman, who declared he would do all in his power towards carrying the same into execution.

Accordingly a court of common council was held for this purpose, May 28. Ald. Kirkman went into the particulars of the bill, and proved incontestably, that the bill was no less injurious to the rights of every corporate body in the kingdom from its principle, than a direct and immediate attack on the privileges of the East-India company, and the rights of the proprietors, secured to them by charter and by parliament. He afterwards moved for a petition against the bill; which motion was carried unanimously, and the petition ordered to be immediately presented to the House of Commons; setting forth, That, being informed, that a bill was now depending for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East-India company, as well in India

as

as in Europe, and that the ſame was a direct and dangerous attack on the liberties of the ſubject, and, if paſſed into a law, would prove of the moſt fatal conſequences to the ſecurity of property in general, &c. the petitioners therefore prayed, that the ſame might not paſs into a law. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The following queſtion was balloted in an Eaſt-India general court, May 25. viz. "That the petition prepared by the general court be approved of, and humbly preſented to the Hon. the Houſe of Commons?" and carried, Ayes 445, Noes 14.

Lord North, May 25. by the King's command, acquainted the Commons, That his Majeſty recommends to the Houſe the conſideration of making preparation for the relief of the Eaſt-India company, and for ſecuring to the creditors of the ſaid company a more ſpeedy ſatisfaction of their demands. After this the Houſe reſolved, That the clear revenues and profits of the Eaſt-India company, after the current payments of intereſt and other outgoings of the ſaid company ſhall be deducted, ought from time to time to be applied, in the firſt place, to the diſcharge of ſuch debts as being due and payable at the time, ſhall be demanded by the reſpective creditors.

The Commons, May 29. agreed to a reſolution of the ways-and-means committee of the day preceding, viz. "That 1,400,000 l. be granted to his Majeſty, for the relief of the Eaſt-India company; and his Majeſty to be enabled to borrow the like ſum on exchequer-bills; and if ſuch bills are not diſcharged, with intereſt, before the 9th of April 1779, to be exchanged and received in payment in ſuch manner as exchequer-bills have uſually been received in payment."

The bill was paſſed by the Commons on Thurſday, June 10. (or rather Friday, June 11. the Houſe having ſat from Thurſday afternoon till noon of Friday), on a diviſion, 131 againſt 21. It was the ſame day carried to the Lords by Lord North.

At a very numerous meeting of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, June 11. the Duke of Richmond declared, that he would mark the regulating bill, as an infamous, tyrannical, and unconſtitutional bill, and as ſuch oppoſe it in all its ſtages; and a motion was made, and carried, "That a committee do prepare a petition to be preſented to the Rt Hon. the Houſe of Lords, praying a rejection of the bill juſt paſſed the Houſe of Commons, intitled, *A bill for the better regulation, &c.*

The India regulation-bill, tho' ſtrongly oppoſed, was paſſed by the Lords, June 19. on a diviſion, 74 againſt 17. Againſt which a proteſt was entered, ſigned by thirteen Peers. It received the royal aſſent June 21.

From Mr Kalm's travels through North America, vol. 2.

IN New Jerſey there are ſome ſerpents, called *anguis niger*, becauſe they are black on the back. The belly is whitiſh, inclining to blue. Their ſkin is ſmooth and ſhining. They are generally three Swediſh ells in length, but they are very ſlender; the largeſt that Mr Kalm ſaw was ſcarce three inches thick. Theſe ſerpents crawl ſo ſwiftly, that a man who is purſued by them cannot eſcape them. Happily, their bite is neither venomous nor dangerous: it only makes a wound, which ſoon heals, and which is attended with no more inconvenience than a ſlight wound with a knife. They are miſchievous only in the ſpring, when they couple. If they are then diſturbed in their amours, they grow furious, and purſue the interrupter with all their ſtrength, and with the ſwiftneſs of an arrow. But if you have the courage to wait for them, and ſtand on the defenſive with a ſtick, they commonly take to flight. If, on the contrary, you are afraid of them, and fly from them, you are immediately overtaken: they then wind themſelves round the legs, throw the man down, wound him ſeveral times, and afterwards retire. A young lady, who was walking in the fields, attended by a ſlave, unfortunately ſat down near a place where two of theſe ſerpents were coupling. The male, provoked at being interrupted, crept up her petticoats, and turned himſelf round her body. She thought ſhe ſhould have died of the fright, and loſt her ſenſes. The ſlave ran to her; and, ſeeing the ſerpent with which his miſtreſs was cloſely ſurrounded, endeavoured to make him quit his hold; but in vain, till he cut him to pieces with a knife. The lady came to herſelf; but the fright which ſhe had ſuffered, and the ſhame at being ſeen in that ſituation by the ſlave, threw her into a languiſhing diſorder, of which ſhe died in a few months.

The

The History of Europe, continued. [577.]

Affairs of Sweden concluded. [577.]

It is said that the King, having received dispatches from his brother Pr. Charles in the evening, summoned a meeting of the senators early the next morning, Aug. 19. when he expostulated warmly with them upon the orders they had sent to Schonen, and the other measures they had taken, without his consent; and that the assembly, without taking any notice of the King's complaints, insisted that he should shew them the letters which he had received from his brother; that the King having peremptorily refused to comply with this extraordinary demand, and expressed his indignation at the proposal, Count Kalling, the minister, went so far as to tell him, that, in the present circumstances, he should not have opened any letters, except in the presence of the senate, or at least of himself; that both sides growing more warm, and the King persisting in his refusal, some of the senators cried out, it was full time to secure his person, and accordingly attempted to seize his sword. The King, upon this insult, immediately drew his sword, and appalled them so effectually, both by his resolution and looks, that he had an opportunity of quitting the room without opposition; and having gone down a few steps, returned hastily, locked the door of the senate-room, and put the key in his pocket.

That he then went immediately to the grand guard, and, having assembled the officers, he made a speech, complaining of the arbitrary aristocratical faction, under which they, and the nation in general, had so long groaned; that this cruel tyranny became every day more intolerable; that he was determined to run all hazards to get rid of it; and asked them, whether they would assist their King, in shaking off so ignominious a yoke, and restoring the nation to its ancient liberty? To this proposal, the officers in general, and all the soldiers, assented with great readiness; upon which the King assured them, that he never would endeavour after the sovereignty, and then asked, whether they would confirm upon oath their engagement to support him? which being also agreed to, was immediately put in execution. The revolt being thus openly begun, the King tied a white handkerchief round his arm, as a mark and signal to those who were disposed to espouse his cause; and, being joined by several of the nobility and others, marched at the head of the guards to the arsenal and admiralty; where the same measures being taken, were attended with the same success.

The foregoing account corresponds in general with those that seem to have been published by the friends to the revolution. Some parts of it seem liable to exception. If the King knew, as these accounts pretend, all the particulars of a plot which the senate had laid against him, and by which they intended to seize his person, and to make him responsible for all the troubles, misfortunes, and oppressions of the nation, it cannot be supposed, when we consider his character and abilities, that such a prince would have ventured his person alone amongst them, without some necessary and effectual precaution. Nor can it, on the other hand, be imagined, that, when the senate had hazarded every thing by so desperate an attempt as that of seizing his person, which was an insult that they knew could not be forgiven, they would then have stopped short, when things were already at the worst, and have suffered him singly in his own person to have made his way from them; or that the circumstance of drawing a sword, which they must have originally foreseen to have been the inevitable consequence of the attempt, could have had any effect upon the determined resolution of so many persons. It is also as unlikely, that the simple locking of a door, without any other force or guard to restrain them, could have kept the senators confined for several hours, in so critical and dangerous a season.

Another account, which seems to come from a different quarter, explains some of these passages, and carries an appearance of probability: at least, by comparing them, we may possibly form a near judgement of the real facts. By this it is said, that the dispatches from Pr. Charles were intercepted in the evening by Count Kalling, who had for some time a strong and well-founded suspicion of the designs of the court. That he accordingly assembled the senate privately, who immediately resolved to open the dispatches without the King's knowledge; that by this means they became possessed of the unwelcome knowledge of the whole scheme that had been laid for

the ſubverſion of the government, and of the effect which it had already taken. Upon this alarming diſcovery, the ſenate ſpent the whole night in conſulting upon, and taking ſuch meaſures, as might, if poſſible, prevent the completion of this deep-laid deſign: and as it was ſuppoſed, that nothing could operate ſo efficaciouſly to this purpoſe, as the taking of the King's perſon into cuſtody, it was accordingly concluded upon; and, having the proofs of the conſpiracy now in their hands, he was ſummoned to appear the next morning, when they intended to lay the diſpatches before him, and then put the deſign in execution. In the mean time, Baron Rudbeck, the commandant of Stockholm, and Count Heſſenſtein, who was next day to command the guard, were informed of the whole affair, and having received the neceſſary inſtructions, promiſed their utmoſt aſſiſtance.

The revolution was, however, too far advanced, and the plan too well contrived, to be now prevented, or even impeded in it progreſs. The King attended the ſenate, as we have before ſeen; but took care to have a ſtrong body of the guards poſted under the windows; and as ſoon as the deſign of ſeizing his perſon was mentioned, he put his head out of one of them, and called to the ſoldiers to come up; who having obeyed his commands with great alacrity, the amazed and confounded ſenators were put into their cuſtody, where they remained, while the King proceeded to the execution of the remaining parts of his deſign.

When Count Heſſenſtein was abandoned by all his officers and ſoldiers at the grand guard, who, contrary to his orders, were buſily employed in taking new oaths of allegiance, the King required of him to do the ſame: upon which the Baron, with his ſword in his hand, is ſaid to have replied, with a generous indignation, that he was not baſe or mean enough to betray his truſt, the rights of his fellow-citizens, and the conſtitution of his country; that, on the contrary, he had patriotiſm enough to become a voluntary victim in ſuch a cauſe, and reſolution enough at that inſtant to reſcue his country from the ſlavery with which it was threatened; but that, however, from a firm perſuaſion that legal juſtice would be fully obtained, he would not oppoſe violence to force; that therefore he ſurrendered his ſword to the King, and ſubmitted to be his priſoner, till he hoped to be his judge. The Count accordingly delivered his ſword into the King's hands, and was immediately taken into cuſtody. Some officers of the artillery, and others, followed the Count's example; and all thoſe who refuſed to take the oaths were ſecured.

From this period of the revolution, we quit the controverted ground, and come to particulars which are not diſputed. When the King had received the oaths of the officers and ſoldiers at the different departments, the next meaſure he thought neceſſary was, to ſecure the perſon of Baron Rudbeck, the governor and general commander. That nobleman, when he found himſelf diſobeyed and abandoned by the whole garriſon, was ſeized with ſuch an extremity of paſſion and grief, that he ran through the ſtreets with his ſword drawn, crying out, "Brother Swedes, to arms! to arms! if not, your liberty is loſt." As it was apprehended, that the arreſt of this nobleman would, from his popularity and influence, be attended with danger, and probably excite an extraordinary commotion among the people, the King ſent to the foreign miniſters, to intreat of them to withdraw to the caſtle, for fear of thoſe accidents to which ſuch tumults are liable. This propoſal was readily complied with; but the precaution was needleſs. Whether the people, through length of time, were grown inſenſible of the value of their liberties; whether they wanted ſpirit to defend them; or that the military power which ſurrounded them was of ſuch force, as apparently to render all oppoſition fruitleſs; however it was, Rudbeck was arreſted without commotion or tumult.

Thus was this great and almoſt unparalleled revolution accompliſhed, and an extenſive nation deprived of its liberties, in a ſingle morning, without bloodſhed, without noiſe, without tumult, and without oppoſition; while the people flocked together with as much indifference and tranquillity as if it had only been ſome holiday-ſport. The King then repaired to the caſtle, and having ſent for the foreign miniſters, informed them, that it was with tears in his eyes he had agreed to the meaſure of which they were witneſſes, and which he was forced to take for the ſecurity of his perſon, as well as of the ſtate, which were both equally in danger. He intreated them to aſſure

aſſure their reſpective courts, that his motives, when made known, would juſtify him in the eyes of all Europe; that this affair ſhould not be productive of any alteration in his conduct with reſpect to other powers; and to be aſſured, that what he had done, was for the welfare of his people, and the maintenance of true liberty.

Orders were immediately diſpatched to Schonen, to counteract thoſe which the ſenate had given to their delegates, and to confirm Pr. Charles in the command of the troops. Three declarations were alſo almoſt inſtantaneouſly iſſued; one under the title of a moſt gracious aſſurance to the life-guards, the corps of artillery, and all other faithful ſubjects within the city of Stockholm; the next, a gracious declaration to the faithful ſubjects at Stockholm; and the third, a notification to the nation in general, of ſome pernicious attempts againſt the King's rights, and the ſafety of the nation. [xxxiv. 447.]

In the firſt of theſe pieces, the King declares and avers, that his ſole view is the repoſe of his dear country; which he will accompliſh, by the extinction of deſpotiſm, the ſuppreſſion of an ariſtocratical power, the revival of the original Swediſh liberty, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the ancient laws, as they were antecedently to the year 1680. He thereby renounces, as he had done before, the deteſtable arbitrary prerogative, or ſovereignty, as it is called, and eſteems it, as before, his greateſt honour, to be the firſt fellow-citizen among a virtuous and free people. — By the ſecond, it is recommended to the people to keep within their houſes, with their doors locked, and to await quietly the iſſue of thoſe meaſures that it ſhall be neceſſary to take for the public ſafety, as the King has been obliged, at the hazard of his life, to make uſe of thoſe powers which are inherent in him, to reſcue the kingdom and himſelf from that uſurpation, which was now, more than ever, intended to be forced upon both. The people are charged not to obey any orders but thoſe which come directly from himſelf, and are threatened with the conſequent puniſhments if they oppoſe them. — The third of theſe pieces does not in any degree anſwer the avowed purpoſe of its title, and only gives the people in general to underſtand, that the King had received information of a *deſign* to obtrude an ariſtocratical government on the kingdom, which had induced him to take reſolute meaſures for its deliverance, of all which they ſhould hereafter be fully informed; and charging them not to be miſled by groundleſs and ill-deſigned reports, and to obey no orders but thoſe which they ſhould receive from himſelf or his brothers. All theſe pieces were publiſhed immediately on the day of the revolution; which ſufficiently ſhews, if there could otherwiſe be any doubt of it, that this extraordinary meaſure did not haſtily ariſe from any immediate information, or from any tranſaction that morning with the ſenate; but was the reſult of a deep and well-concerted deſign, which provided for every thing previouſly that could occur in the execution.

The next morning the King received the oaths of the magiſtrates, the burghers, and the college of Stockholm; by which they were bound to obey him only, and not the ſenate, or their deputies: and a book was opened in one of the apartments of the palace, wherein all thoſe in general were to ſubſcribe their names, who were willing to take the oath of fidelity. The ſenators and great officers who refuſed to take the oaths, were all ſtrictly confined; among whom were Baron Rudbeck, Count Heſſenſtein, the chief magiſtrate Soenderblad, the fiſcal Engeſtroem, the King's ſecretary Helſingius, the ſecretaries of the nobles, Baron Cederſtroem, Count Kalling, and Gen. Struſenfeldt, the three ſecretaries of the clergy, the two of the burghers, and the two ſecretaries belonging to the order of peaſants. Theſe were ſoon after acquainted by the King, that they muſt take their final reſolution, either to ſwear to the new form of government, or to quit the kingdom for ever; and to give a categorical anſwer within a month.

The following day, Aug. 21. being appointed for aboliſhing the old form of government, and the eſtabliſhment of the new, the King aſſembled all the ſtates in a Plenum Plenorum for that purpoſe. Such deciſive meaſures were taken for the completion of this great act, as committed nothing to the hazard of chance, or to the caprice of fortune. A large detachment of the guards took poſſeſſion, in the morning, of the ſquare where the houſe of nobles ſtands, the palace was inveſted on every ſide with troops, all the garriſon were under arms, every thing carried not only the appearance of war,

but of the immediate attack of an enemy, while cannon were brought in and planted in the great court of the hall where the ſtates were aſſembled.

Being thus conveniently ſecured in this place of terrors, it was not a matter of much conſideration, whether they ſhould accede to the propoſitions that were to be made to them. The King opened the ſcene, by entering the hall in all his regalia; ſoon after which, having the ſilver hammer of Guſtavus Adolphus in his hand, he made, himſelf, the ſignal for ſilence; an office which was uſually executed by a ſenator; but none of that body were in the preſent aſſembly.

The King then made a long ſpeech to the ſtates [xxxiv. 501.], in which he repreſents the deplorable ſtate to which the nation was reduced by the two great factions that divided the people; that by this means they were ſevered as it were into two ſeparate nations, who united only in the mangling of their country; that the rancour, revenge, and perſecution, that proceeded from this ſtate of diſcord, was productive of new revolutions, that grew at length into a periodical diſeaſe, which diſfigured the whole commonwealth; that commotions, which ſhook the realm, ſprung from the ambition of a few; that ſtreams of blood had been poured, ſometimes by one party, and ſometimes by another; and that the people were always the ſacrifices to quarrels, in the event of which they had but little concern; that the only end of their rulers had been to fortify their own power, and that every thing had of neceſſity been adapted to that purpoſe; that where the law was clear, the letter of it had been perverted, and where it had been palpably repugnant, it had been broken through; that nothing had been ſacred to a people inflamed with hatred and revenge; and that the ſeeds of confuſion had in the end extended ſo far, that it became a declared opinion, that a *majeſty* was above the law, and owned no reſtraint but its own pleaſure.

That thus liberty, the nobleſt of the rights of men, had been transformed into an inſupportable ariſtocratical tyranny, in the hands of the ruling party, which was itſelf inſlaved, and led at pleaſure, by a very ſmall number of its body; that the notice of a new aſſembly of the ſtates made every one tremble; that, far from conſidering how the affairs of the nation might be beſt tranſacted, they were only buſied in getting together a majority for their party, that they might be ſcreened from the inſolence and lawleſs violence of the other.—The King then lays, or inſinuates, a charge of the blackeſt dye. He ſays, if the interior ſituation of the realm ſtood thus endangered, how hideous was its external aſpect! I bluſh to ſpeak about it: born a Swede, and a king of Sweden, it ſhould be an impoſſibility for me to believe that foreign ſchemes ſhould govern Swediſh men, and that the very baſeſt means ſhould have been employed for that purpoſe. You know what it is I mean: my bluſhes ought to make you deeply ſenſible into what contempt the kingdom has been thrown by your quarrels.

The King, after this heinous charge, enters into a recapitulation of his own conduct, and into animadverſions on that of the preſent diet; in the latter of which, he obliquely renews the moſt culpable part of the former charge, without that delicacy which had before affected him: in what relates to himſelf, he ſets forth the pains and induſtry which he had uſed to unite them, and the means which he had propoſed or intended, to remedy thoſe numberleſs evils; and called upon any one of them who could diſavow what he ſaid, to do it boldly. He ſays, that he hoped his endeavours would have releaſed them from thoſe chains which foreign gold, inteſtine hatred, and avowed licentiouſneſs, were on the point of fixing upon them; and that the hideous examples of other countries thus inſlaved, might have afforded them a threatening warning; but that all had been in vain: That they had been miſguided on one hand by their leaders, and on the other inflamed by their private animoſities; That nothing could reſtrain or ſet bounds to their violence; that the principal and moſt virtuous men among the citizens, were ſacrificed, thoſe in office, who were of the greateſt merit, degraded, whole bodies of the magiſtracy diſmiſſed from their employments, and the forced complaints of the people conſidered as rebellion: —That God himſelf ſeemed to have manifeſted his wrath againſt their iniquitous conduct,—the earth refuſed to produce her fruits, and a ſcarcity deſolated the whole country; that they had applied no timely remedy to prevent or relieve this calamity, though he himſelf had ſtrenuouſly urged this ſubject to them;

them; and that they had ſat a whole year, and were a great burden to the country, without their being of the ſmalleſt utility.

That in theſe unhappy circumſtances, when one province of the kingdom, urged by deſpair, had taken up arms, and the reſt were bewailing and ſighing, without ſpeaking, he ſaw no alternative but to ſeize the means by which other free nations had been ſaved from oppreſſion and violence, and that Sweden herſelf had already been ſaved under the ſtandard of Guſtavus Vaſa: That all has ſucceeded; and that he has freed himſelf and his country, without injury to any citizen: That the purpoſe he had in view, far from affecting liberty, was to eſtabliſh it, and to deſtroy licentiouſneſs; to render the people happy, by affording them the moſt perfect ſecurity in every reſpect, by and under the law: That theſe benefits could only be obtained by eſtabliſhing, for the government of the kingdom, a fixed unalterable law, whoſe very letter muſt not be perverted, which muſt equally bind both the King and the ſtates, and which muſt be incapable of being repealed or altered, except by the free conſent of both: That ſuch a law, as binding upon himſelf as upon them, was that which was now to be preſented to them: That thoſe who ſhall believe, that he has ſought any thing beſides liberty and equity, will be groſsly deceived: That he had promiſed to govern a free people, and that this vow is the more holy as it is voluntary; and what has paſſed ſhall not divert him from a deſign, which is not founded on neceſſity, but on conviction. — He then makes reiterated profeſſions of the good government which he intends to eſtabliſh, and to perſevere in; and obſerves, that from all which he has now ſaid, they will eaſily underſtand, that ſo far from having had on his ſide the ſmalleſt private view, every thing he had done was from the love of his country. — He concludes with an appeal to that Supreme Being who knows the bottom of his heart; and a warm wiſh, that he may ſhower down his bleſſings on the accompliſhment of his decree.

The King then made a ſolemn renunciation upon oath, of all abſolute ſovereignty and power, and that he did not even deſire or wiſh for it: after which, he ordered the new form of government to be read to the ſtates by the ſecretary of reviſion. This piece, which is of a great length, conſiſts of fifty-ſeven articles; the moſt eſſential of which are, That the King is to chuſe the ſenate himſelf: That he is to call the ſtates together when he pleaſes, and to ſeparate them alſo when he pleaſes, after they have at any time continued ſitting for three months: That the contributions are to be given by the ſtates; but if not granted within three months, the old ones are to remain: In caſe of invaſion, or preſſing neceſſity, the King may impoſe ſome taxes for raiſing money till the ſtates can be aſſembled: When the ſtates are aſſembled, they are not to deliberate upon any thing but what the King pleaſes to lay before them: That the King is to have the ſole diſpoſition of the army, navy, and finances, and of all the employments civil and military.

When the whole of this piece was read through, the King aſked the plenum if they would give him their oath to obſerve this form of government. We may readily conceive that no aſſembly was ever more unanimous: there was not a ſingle diſſentient voice, nor the ſmalleſt debate; and the whole aſſembly were immediately ſworn upon the ſpot, in the King's preſence. He then ordered the ſpeakers of the reſpective orders to come to the table, and to ſign and ſeal the new form; which was alſo immediately complied with.

This great work being thus finally accompliſhed, the King, with a laudable piety, ſtood up, and ſaid, that it was proper to thank Almighty God for his aſſiſtance, in bringing about ſo happy an event; and then, pulling a pſalm-book out of his pocket, he began to ſing the Te Deum, in which the whole aſſembly, with great reverence, accompanied him. The King then graciouſly permitted them all to kiſs his hand; after which he quitted the room; and the ſtates ſeparated, without knowing whether they were ever to meet again.

The next morning all the old ſenators received their diſmiſſion, by letters which the King ſent reſpectively to them: and he conferred the dignity of ſenators, and counſellors of the kingdom, on fifteen noblemen, of whoſe attachment he was ſatisfied. As favourite names, and terms and forms of little conſequence, have frequently great influence upon the opinions of the populace, this prince was too artful a politician to neglect making

a proper uſe of them; for, whatever appearance of trifling or affectation ſuch matters may convey, if the end in politics is frequently allowed to juſtify the means, let them be ever ſo wicked, it may well preſerve from contempt thoſe that are ridiculous. As the names of the two Guſtavuſes were very dear to the Swedes, the King accordingly miſſed no opportunity of ſhewing his attachment to the memory of thoſe great men, of holding them up as models by which to regulate his conduct, and of inſinuating ſome reſemblance at leaſt between his own ſituation and theirs. We have already ſeen the parade with which the ſilver hammer of Guſtavus Adolphus was diſplayed at the plenum: the King did not loſe ſight of this object upon the appointment of a new ſenate; and the letters of vocation which were ſent to the members upon that occaſion, were a direct tranſcript of thoſe that had been uſed in the time of the former great prince. At the ſame time, to ſhew his own attention to the diſtreſſes of the people, and to confirm the odium which he had already brought upon the ſtates, by attributing to them the famine which prevailed, he cauſed ten thouſand meaſures of meal, of twenty pounds each, to be diſtributed amongſt them; which, though inſufficient to afford them any effectual relief, was equal to the purpoſe for which it was deſigned.

The doubt of the ſtates, with reſpect to their being again aſſembled, was ſoon removed. Every thing was now changed, and they no longer ſeemed the ſame men. The marſhal of the diet opened the plenum, Aug. 25. with a long ſpeech in praiſe of the King, mixed with pious acknowledgements to Heaven for the bleſſings of the late happy revolution. The different orders had no other emulation than in acts of adulation and ſervility, and no other buſineſs than to execute whatever they were ordered. The King made a ſhort ſpeech, in which he preſerved the ſame tone and manner which he had hitherto ſo ſucceſsfully practiſed: he returned thanks to Heaven, which had that day enabled him to addreſs them with that confidence, and that ancient Swediſh ſimplicity, which had been in uſe in the time of his anceſtors; that as they had all now but one common aim, which was the good of the nation, it was neceſſary, for that purpoſe, that the aſſembly of the ſtates ſhould be ſpeedily terminated; that therefore his propoſals were very conciſe; that the exigencies of the ſtate were great, and that frugality ſhould not be wanting on his ſide: he then recommended concord and unanimity in their deliberations, and aſſured them that whatever they granted ſhould only be employed to their own good.

The propoſitions contained, that the uſual contributions ſhould be agreed to and confirmed; that an extraordinary ſupply ſhould be furniſhed for the expences of the late King's funeral, and for thoſe of the coronation; that as it could not be determined how far the amount of thoſe two articles, together with the ordinary revenues, might be ſufficient to anſwer the neceſſities of the ſtate in *theſe times*, a ſecret committee might be appointed, choſen from the three orders who direct the affairs of the bank, with whom the King might deliberate upon the means to be uſed in certain caſes in which ſecrecy might be neceſſary; and laſtly, that the ſtates ſhould ſpeedily put the affairs of the bank into ſuch a condition, as would effectually facilitate all money-tranſactions. The ſtates were alſo informed, that it was the King's pleaſure, that they ſhould immediately take theſe matters into conſideration, and determine finally upon them within fourteen days, as it was neceſſary that the diet ſhould at that time be terminated.

The day was concluded by a grand deputation from the four orders, conſiſting of 120 perſons, to return thanks to the King for his paternal care, by which the nation had been reſtored to its true liberty, and to deſire that a medal might be ſtruck in commemoration of that happy event.

The ſubſequent meetings of the diet were productive of nothing but compliances in the fulleſt terms with the King's requiſitions. The grants for the uſual, and for the extraordinary ſupplies, with reſpect to the funeral and coronation expences, were immediately paſſed. A motion was, however, made in the aſſembly of the nobles, that the ſupplies ſhould only be granted for a limited time, as well in conformity to the ancient conſtitution, as to the practice of the late government; and it was therefore propoſed, that the grant ſhould be reſtricted to the term of ſix years. This reſtriction was ſtrongly oppoſed by the court-party, and particularly by the marſhal of the diet,

diet, who had made the late copious harangue in praiſe of the King's virtues: they pretended, that the debating of this queſtion, which was of ſuch infinite conſequence to the nation, and to poſterity, would prolong the affair too much, and prevent their giving an anſwer within the limited time; and it was therefore better to refer it to the King, before they paſſed any reſolution upon it. Abſurd as this propoſal muſt for ever appear, it was immediately agreed to; and the King, as a proof of his patriotiſm, in return, expreſſed his wiſhes, that the nobility ſhould have the ſame confidence in his paternal care that the other orders had, by whom no limitation was propoſed.

Thus the contributions were made perpetual: and the third article which the King propoſed, of being enabled to raiſe extraordinary ſupplies upon particular occaſions by the help of a ſecret committee, was not only complied with, but the whole power lodged in the King's hands; who was both to judge of the exigence, and find the means of ſupply; while the directors of the bank were to act the part of a ſecret committee, in ſuch matters as he thought proper to conſult them upon. By theſe meaſures the King is become virtually poſſeſſed of all the powers of government, and the ſtates ſeem thereby to have irrevocably ſealed their own doom: nor does it now appear, that without ſome extraordinary change of circumſtances, the crown can have any motive for the future convocation of a diet.

The ſtates having now done every thing that the King wiſhed for, he thought it proper to diſmiſs them to their reſpective countries, in a ſtate of as much good humour, and ſelf-ſatisfaction, with reſpect to their own conduct, as it was poſſible. His parting ſpeech, at the breaking up of the diet, Sept. 9. was filled with effuſions of piety and gratitude to the Almighty, and of acknowledgements to them, for the happy facility with which, in ſo ſhort a time, they had redeemed all their paſt miſdeeds. He deſcribes the inſtantaneous change in their conduct, diſpoſition, and temper, as little leſs than miraculous: and indeed it would appear, that ſome ſupernatural power was requiſite, to work ſo ſudden and wonderful a converſion as that which he repreſents. From the loweſt ſtate of reprobation, they are in a few days riſen to the higheſt degree of virtue; all thoſe vices and paſſions that corrupt the human heart, are ſuddenly fled, and thoſe glorious principles which the moſt adorn it, and which, it is ſaid, they all along poſſeſſed, but unfortunately knew nothing of them, are as ſuddenly diſplayed: in a word, they are at once illuminated with all the piety, loyalty, patriotiſm, courage, and concord, which inſpired the ancient Swedes. The King concluded his ſpeech with an information, that he hoped to meet them again at the end of ſix years. [xxxiv. 505.]

The different orders of the ſtates, through the mouths of their reſpective marſhals, were not at all behind-hand in profeſſions or compliments. The ſincerity of their loyalty was indeed as ſuſpicious, from the groſſneſs of their adulation, as the exceſſive profeſſions and acknowledgements of gratitude they made to Heaven, for its ſhare in the preſent happy event, were from other obvious cauſes. The order of the clergy, however, went greater lengths, both in adulation and in profeſſions of piety, than any of the others; though it muſt be acknowledged, that the peaſants, in this inſtance, fully juſtified Shakeſpeare's obſervation, and trod very cloſe upon the heels both of the nobility and clergy. Indeed their marſhal, upon this occaſion, ſeemed to be a very different character from him who, in the days of Whitlocke, made the celebrated ſpeech to Queen Chriſtina. The whole language on the ſide of the King, was that of a patriot, who had juſt redeemed his country from the moſt deplorable tyranny; and, on the other, of a people who knew no bounds to the gratitude which they owed to Heaven, and to their deliverer.

The imputation which had been ſo artfully and induſtriouſly thrown upon the diet, of its being the cauſe of the diſtreſſes which the people underwent from the famine, had ſuch an effect upon an ignorant populace, who, in their remote and ſolitary dwellings, have ſcarcely any means of information with reſpect to public affairs, but that which is deſignedly communicated to them to anſwer ſome particular purpoſe, that ſeveral of the ſenators were afraid to return to their reſpective countries, and were obliged to apply to the King for ſuch ſpecial marks of his protection as might preſerve them from the conſequences.

In the mean time, the King was not negligent in putting the internal govern-

ment

ment of the kingdom into such hands as were fully to be confided in: nor did he forget to provide for those who had distinguished themselves by their services in bringing about the revolution. The great and principal governments were, so far as it might be, retained within the royal family. Pr. Charles was created Duke of Sudermania, and appointed to the government of the provinces of Scania, Holland, Bleckingen, Bahur-Lehn, and Smaland; Pr. Frederick Adolphus, Duke of Oftrogothia, and the important government of Finland; and the King's mother, the Queen-dowager, was appointed governess of the Swedish provinces in Germany.

Hellichius, and the garrison of Christianstadt, had opened their gates to Pr. Charles as soon as he appeared before them. As the King did not now think it necessary to pay an attention to appearances which were no longer essential, he wrote a letter to his brother, in which he applauded [xxxiv. 504.], in the highest terms, the bravery, fidelity, and conduct of that officer and his garrison, and acknowledged him to be the chief leader in the late great event, and his own obligations to him to be in proportion to its importance. He, accordingly, soon after brought him into the rank of nobility, and ordered a regiment to be raised on purpose for him: to these he added a species of honour which is singular in the present times; he seems in a certain degree to have adopted him in the manner of the ancients, by giving him the name of *Gustavusschild*, by which for the future he is to be distinguished.

Every thing that had any relation to the late revolution, or any connection with it, was to be distinguished, and made an object of remembrance or admiration. The circumstance of the white handkerchief which the King had tied round his arm at the beginning of the revolt, was made the foundation of a new order of knighthood, to be called, *The order of Fidelity*, the members of which are to wear a white riband tied round the right arm: the officers of the guards were gratified with this new dignity. New classes were added to the old orders, and different appendages of honour annexed to them, in order to reward all those of superior rank, in proportion to the services they had rendered, or the zeal they had manifested. Public thanks were returned to the burghers, for their conduct, and the share they had in this event; and all the officers were permitted to wear gold-laced hats, and yellow cockades, whether in or out of service; gold and silver medals, to be worn at the button-hole, were also distributed amongst them, in proportion to the degrees of zeal which they had shewed upon the occasion. Great promotions were also made in the army and the navy; and nothing was left undone that could contribute to reconcile the minds of the people, and to soften those reflections which must naturally arise on so great and so sudden an alteration in their government.

It may be considered as one of the most extraordinary circumstances of this extraordinary revolution, that not a drop of blood, either by legal or military exertion, was shed in the progress, or in consequence of it. A striking instance, how much the manners of mankind have been softened within a few ages, and that whatever progress the meaner or baser qualities of the mind may have made, the more dreadful ones, which proceed from ferocity and cruelty, are in a great degree worn out.

Too much cannot be said of the extraordinary abilities and wisdom which the King has displayed in every part of his conduct. The profound dissimulation, the republican cloak with which he covered his designs, so as to elude the eyes of a whole nation, and to escape the watchful attention of those whom age and experience had rendered most cautious and suspicious, cannot be paralleled in the history of any other man so young. We at all times find his conduct equally uniform and consistent in all its parts; the same melancholy air of reverential piety, the same tender concern for his people, the same affection for the laws and the constitution of his country, and the same unalterable love of liberty, are as conspicuous after the revolution as they were before. In no circumstance of that trying and dangerous event, do we find him betrayed by the smallest passion, nor does he for a single instant depart from himself upon any occasion. Upon the whole, he must be considered as one of the most extraordinary young men that any age has produced.

The tameness with which the Swedes have endured the overthrow of their constitution, and the loss of their liberties, will ever continue a subject of admiration. The time is not yet beyond the memory

memory of man, when they were emancipated from the moſt deplorable ſtate of deſpotiſm that any nation could groan under. In the reign of Charles XII. they had ſcarcely a merchant-ſhip upon the ocean; yet ſuch were the happy effects of the ſubſequent change of government, that notwithſtanding the loſſes they had ſuſtained by his wars, 600 Swediſh ſhips paſſed through the Sound annually, within twenty years after his death, beſides the great trade of the port of Gottenburg, which lies without the Sound, and the internal commerce of the Baltic. They have now ſurrendered every thing that is moſt dear to mankind, without the ſmalleſt conteſt. It is more than probable, that within another age, they will afford a freſh conviction to the world, that commerce cannot flouriſh under an arbitrary government. This revolution, however, preſents a mirror, which, if properly attended to, will exhibit objects of the greateſt import to thoſe few ſtates which ſtill retain any veſtiges of civil liberty.

[*To be continued.*]

Mr URBAN, *Dec.* 10. 1773.

THE dying expreſſions of the late Lord Lyttelton merit preſervation. A ſkilful phyſician of Kidderminſter, who attended his Lordſhip in his laſt ſickneſs, writes as follows, dated, *Aug.* 28. 1773.

"ON Sunday evening, the ſymptoms of his Lordſhip's diſorder, which for a week paſt had alarmed us, put on a fatal appearance, and his Lordſhip believed himſelf to be a dying man. From this time he ſuffered by reſtleſſneſs rather than pain; and though his nerves were apparently much fluttered, his mental faculties never ſeemed ſtronger when he was thoroughly awake.

His Lordſhip's bilious and hepatic complaints ſeemed alone not equal to the expected mournful event: his long want of ſleep, whether the conſequence of irritation in the bowels, or, which is more probable, of cauſes of a different kind, accounts for his loſs of ſtrength, and for his death, very ſufficiently.

Though his Lordſhip wiſhed his approaching diſſolution not to be lingering, he waited for it with reſignation. He ſaid, "It is a folly, a keeping me in miſery, now to attempt to prolong life;" yet he was eaſily perſuaded, for the ſatisfaction of others, to do or take any thing thought proper for him. On Saturday he had been remarkably better, and we were not without ſome hopes of his recovery.

On Sunday, about eleven in the forenoon, his Lordſhip ſent for me, and ſaid he felt a great hurry, and wiſhed to have a little converſation with me in order to divert it. He then proceeded to open the fountains of that heart from whence goodneſs had ſo long flowed, as from a copious ſpring. "Doctor," ſaid he, "you ſhall be my confeſſor. When I firſt ſet out in the world, I had friends who endeavoured to ſhake my belief in the Chriſtian religion. I ſaw difficulties which ſtaggered me; but I kept my mind open to conviction. The evidences and doctrines of Chriſtianity, ſtudied with attention, made me a moſt firm and perſuaded believer of the Chriſtian religion. I have made it the rule of my life, and it is the ground of my future hopes. I have erred, and ſinned; but have repented, and never indulged any vicious habit. In politics and public life, I have made public good the rule of my conduct. I never gave counſels which I did not at that time think the beſt. I have ſeen that I was ſometimes in the wrong; but I did not err deſignedly. I have endeavoured in private life to do all the good in my power, and never for a moment could indulge malicious or unjuſt deſigns againſt any perſon whatſoever."

At another time he ſaid, "I muſt leave my ſoul in the ſame ſtate it was in before this illneſs: I find this a very inconvenient time for ſolicitude about any thing."

On the evening, when the ſymptoms of death came on, he ſaid, I ſhall die; but it will not be your fault. — When Lord and Lady V—— a came to ſee his Lordſhip, he gave them his ſolemn benediction, and ſaid, "Be good, be virtuous, my Lord; you muſt come to this." Thus he continued giving his dying benedictions to all around him. On Monday morning a lucid interval gave ſome ſmall hopes; but theſe vaniſhed in the evening; and he continued dying, but with very little uneaſineſs, till Tueſday morning, Aug. 22. when, between ſeven and eight o'clock, he expired almoſt without a groan."

Capt. Wallis's voyage concluded. [584.]

The panic which the iſſue of the laſt unequal conflict between the ſlings of the natives, and the cannon of the Europeans, had ſpread throughout the whole iſland, had like to have proved more fatal to the conquerors than to the vanquiſhed.

The crew of the Dolphin were in want of thoſe refreſhments with which the iſland abounded, many of them were ſick of ſea-diſtempers, and all of them ſtood in need of freſh proviſions; but the ſlaughter that had been made of the inhabitants had driven thoſe who had eſcaped far into the country, and left the ſhores deſolate. Capt. Wallis, therefore, wiſely foreſeeing, that gentle means only could facilitate their return, made choice of ſome diſcreet officers, among whom was the chief ſurgeon, to reconnoitre the country, and to endeavour, by fair perſuaſions, and ſome well-beſtowed preſents, to efface the terror of that vengeance which the ill-adviſed oppoſition of the natives had brought upon themſelves: they were alſo to obſerve the ſituation of the country, and to make choice of ſome healthy and tenible ſpot, where the ſick might take up their reſidence in ſafety, till their diſeaſes were cured, or their pains alleviated.

When the gentlemen returned, they extolled the beauty and fertility of the country, gave a favourable report of the peaceable diſpoſition of the native peaſantry, but adviſed the watering-place as moſt proper for the tents of the ſick, not only in point of health and ſafety, but as moſt convenient to prevent that intercourſe with the female part of the inhabitants, by which they might be ſeduced to quit the ſervice, and take up their abode with their fair companions.

According to their advice meaſures were purſued. Tents were erected along the river-ſide, the ſick were ſent aſhore, a party was appointed to be their guard, and the ſurgeon was requeſted to viſit, and take them under his protection.

It was not long before curioſity or intereſt brought ſome ſtragglers near the watering-place; and the ſurgeon, prowling up the river with his gun, put up ſome ducks, and, levelling his piece at them, juſt as they were over the heads of the viſitants, one of them fell dead among their company. This increaſed their dread of the new-comers, and they were at a loſs whether to ſtay or retreat; but at length fear got the better of their reſolution, and they all ran away. The ſurgeon made ſigns for one of them to bring over the duck, which had fallen on the oppoſite ſide of the river, ſhewing ſome glittering bawbles, which he depoſited on a bough, as a reward to the perſon that ſhould bring him the duck; with which one more courageous than the reſt complying, the favour was kindly received, the reward paid, and the youth diſmiſſed with all the tokens of kindneſs and civility.

A like incident ſoon produced a like intercourſe. Purſuing his walk up the river, a ſecond flock of ducks aroſe, and the ſurgeon fortunately brought down three of them, which the ſavages, if they may be ſo called, now ſtrove who ſhould be the firſt to bring over; and thoſe who were ſo lucky, were well rewarded for their pains.

Theſe little incidents had a wonderful effect in conciliating the minds of theſe ſimple people, and in removing their fears of further miſchief, at the ſame time that they increaſed their awe, and impreſſed upon them ſuch a dread of a gun, that if a muſket was pointed at a multitude of them, they would all run away like ſo many ſheep;—an obſervation that will hold equally good in our own country, where a ſoldier with his gun will make a whole rabble run away.

This friendly diſpoſition being encouraged, it was not long before a more general intercourſe took place; inſomuch that it became neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſome certain regulations, by which a juſt and honourable trade might be carried on between both parties. For this purpoſe it was found requiſite to appoint a ſuperintendent, under whoſe direction all matters of traffick ſhould be tranſacted; and nothing was to be bought or ſold but under his immediate eye. This ſervice was intruſted to the care of the gunner, and he performed it with fidelity. The old man, of whom mention has already been made, in a great meaſure tranſacted for the natives what the gunner did for the Engliſh; but it was not in his power to prevent their thieving. The terror of the gun was the only thing that could produce that effect. A native one day had the dexterity to croſs the river, and ſteal a hatchet, without being perceived; but the gunner, miſſing it, ſhewed the old man the thing loſt, and at the ſame time

time took up the gun, and pointed it to the wood, where it was ſuppoſed the thief had ſecreted himſelf, intimating thereby, that if the hatchet was not returned, he would ſearch the woods, and ſhoot the thief dead. The old man knew what he meant, and preſently ſet out, and in a ſhort time returned with the hatchet. The gunner inſiſted on his delivering up the culprit. He ſhook his head; but the dread of the gun forced him to obey. He was brought, trembling, to the gunner; and, being an old offender, was ſent priſoner on board the ſhip. The Captain, to terrify him, ſhewed him chains and whips, and ſwords and ſcymetars, and all the inſtruments of puniſhment; but at laſt releaſed him without any harm. It is hard to ſay whether the poor fellow felt more joy at his eſcape, than his companions did at his return in ſafety. They received him with raptures, and carried him off in triumph. The next day, however, he returned; and, in teſtimony of his gratitude, brought with him ſome bread-fruit, and a hog ready roaſted, which he preſented to the gunner.

About this time the Captain fell ill, and was confined to his bed; the firſt lieutenant had been long ſick, and was not yet recovered; and the purſer was likewiſe incapable of duty; ſo that the ſupreme command of the ſhip devolved on Mr Furneaux, the ſecond lieutenant; who executed the truſt committed to his care with ſuch prudence and punctuality, that for fourteen days, the time the Captain was confined to his bed, not one complaint was heard; and when the Captain got well enough to venture abroad, his men all looked ſo freſh and ſo healthy, that he ſcarce could believe them to be the ſame people. The regular exchange of European trifles, ſuch as combs, looking-glaſſes, knives, nails, hatchets, and other ordinary hardware, for the productions of the country, had filled the markets with proviſions, and the ſhip's company had more brought them every day than they could conſume. Hogs, poultry, and bread-fruit, were the chief articles of traffick.

The importance of the ſurgeon's precaution now began to appear. The ſick, who had been ſent on ſhore, recovered apace; and, as they were ſuffered to walk abroad to gather ſtrength, they had frequent opportunities of meeting and converſing with the girls of the iſland, who were not averſe to the granting whatever favours the men requeſted, provided they had ſomething to beſtow as an equivalent. The currency there was the bawbles already mentioned, among which the nail was not the leaſt valuable. As nails for ſome time were eaſy to procure by the common ſailors, they were therefore at firſt very lavishly beſtowed; but at length, their ſtock being exhauſted, and their deſires not ſatisfied, they had recourſe to clandeſtine means to procure them, and drew from the ſhip's ſides the ſpikes that were neceſſary to preſerve her in ſafety. This was productive of a two-fold evil: it leſſened the value of the ordinary currency, and might, if it had not been diſcovered in time, have occaſioned the loſs of the ſhip. When this failed, they ſtill found another reſource, which, though not ſo dangerous in its conſequence, was ſtill more ungenerous. They beat out lead in the form of nails, and paſſed them upon their miſtreſſes for Sterling coin. Thoſe who were thus defrauded, applied to the gunner for redreſs: but the gunner, being deſirous of putting an end to the commerce, abſolutely refuſed to liſten to their complaints. Indeed it was become neceſſary to ſtop the progreſs of this kind of traffick; for the men, being for ever in purſuit of new amours, were leſs governable, and leſs obedient to command, than was conſiſtent with ſtrict diſcipline. The Captain, in order to draw them off, and to bring them to their duty, was forced to read the articles of war, and to puniſh with ſeverity ſome daring offenders, whoſe inſolent behaviour fell little ſhort of mutiny.

A ſingular incident that happened is worth remarking, as it marks in a ſtriking manner the intrinſic value of that metal, which, becauſe of its abundance, is ſo little prized in Europe, but for its uſe is preferred to every other by thoſe who are in want of it. Some officers, having made an excurſion into the country, happened to meet with ſome of the natives, who treated them with kindneſs and hoſpitality; to theſe, in return, they gave a cordial invitation to come and ſee them on board their ſhip; with which, the next day, they were frank enough to comply. They ſeemed, by their behaviour and dreſs, to be above the level of thoſe with whom they had hitherto converſed, and they were therefore treated accordingly. At taking leave, the Cap-

tain, being willing to learn what preſent would be moſt acceptable to perſons of their condition, laid before them a Johannes, a guinea, a crown-piece, a Spaniſh dollar, a few ſhillings, ſome new halfpence, and two large nails; intimating, by ſigns, that of what they liked beſt, more were at their ſervice. They all of them eagerly pointed to the nails, and with ſome indifference took up the halfpence, but the ſilver and gold lay neglected. Having therefore preſented them with a quantity of nails, and ſome halfpence, they returned to ſhore ſupremely happy.

A few days after this interview, (July 11.), the gunner brought on board a lady of a majeſtic appearance, tall, handſome, and well proportioned, and ſeemingly about the age of five-and-forty. As her deportment beſpoke her of high rank, and as the gunner obſerved that great reſpect was paid her in that part of the country, where ſhe was but juſt arrived, the Captain received her accordingly; and, after having conducted her through the ſhip, and ſhewn her every curioſity that he thought would gratify her, when ſhe intimated her deſire to depart, he very politely placed a large blue mantle round her ſhoulders, and tied it himſelf with ribands upon her breaſt; he likewiſe preſented her with a looking-glaſs, ſome beads, and many other trifles; which ſhe accepted with an eaſy freedom; and, pointing to the ſhore, and looking kindly on the Captain, ſhe ſeemed to preſs him to return the viſit; which he did the next morning. She had been already appriſed of his coming, and had prepared to meet him, with a retinue ſuitable to her dignity, and the high rank of her expected viſitor. When he landed, ſhe was ready to receive him; and, perceiving that he was yet weak, ſhe cauſed him to be carried in the arms of her attendants to her houſe. In the ſame kind manner ſhe cauſed the firſt lieutenant and purſer to be carried, who likewiſe had been ill; and ſhe ſhewed particular reſpect to all who accompanied them. They were followed by a guard, which the Captain had ordered out, and many hundreds of the natives aſſembled as ſpectators of ſo uncommon a proceſſion. The houſe was in length 327 feet, and in breadth 42. It conſiſted of a roof, thatched with palm-leaves, and raiſed upon 39 pillars on each ſide, and 14 in the middle. The ridge of the thatch on the inſide, was 30 feet high, and the ſides of the houſe to the edge of the roof, were 12 feet high; all below the roof being open. When they arrived, ſhe preſſed them to be ſeated; and, calling four of her maids of honour, ſhe aſſiſted them in drawing down the Captain's ſtockings, ſmoothing the ſkin, and gently chafing it with their hands: the ſame was done to the lieutenant and purſer. While this was performing, the ſurgeon, who was warm with walking, happened to pull off his wig: a ſudden exclamation of one of the maidens, who obſerved it, fixed the attention of the whole aſſembly, and they all ſtared at the ſtranger as at a prodigy; nor would they have expreſſed greater aſtoniſhment, if they had diſcovered that his limbs had been ſcrewed on to the trunk; and it was ſome time before they recovered from the conſternation into which this trivial incident had thrown them. When they had recovered their ſurpriſe, the ladies reſumed their office; and, having continued it about half an hour, in which time the gentlemen found themſelves very much refreſhed, they began dreſſing them again; in which, however, they were not very expert. This civility over, the next was, to pull off their coats; and, having ordered ſome bales of Indian cloth to be brought, the lady cloathed them after the faſhion of the country, in the richeſt dreſs the iſland could furniſh: and when they departed, ſhe cauſed them to be attended in their return, in the ſame reſpectable manner as when they came; and herſelf conducted the Captain (who choſe to walk) to the water-ſide, ſupporting his arm; and, when croſſing any plaſh of water, ſhe lifted him over with as much eaſe as a man here does a little child. She had ordered a preſent of fruit and freſh proviſions to be ſent before, and ſhe took her leave with a politeneſs that did credit to her quality.

The Captain, next morning, returned the preſent in hatchets and bill-hooks; and, when the gunner preſented them, he found her engaged in giving an entertainment to at leaſt 1000 people. The meſſes were all brought to her by her ſervants in cocoa-nut-ſhells and trays, and preſented with her own hands to the viſitors, who were ſeated in rows round the great houſe, and received them with much grace. This done, ſhe ſat down herſelf, upon a ſeat ſomewhat elevated above the reſt, and was fed by two of her ladies

ladies of honour, in like manner as a child is fed by its mother. The gunner was ſerved with a meſs among the reſt. He could not certainly tell what it was, but he believed it to be fowl picked ſmall, with apples cut among it, and ſeaſoned with ſalt water: it was very well taſted.

A friendly coreſpondence being now eſtabliſhed, as it ſhould ſeem, with the firſt perſonage in the iſland, there was no want afterwards of any thing the country produced, during their continuance upon that hoſpitable coaſt.

As the gunner was the only oſtenſible miniſter on ſhore, all complaints were therefore naturally preferred to him. On the 10th day after the battle with the boats, an old woman appeared weeping on the other ſide of the river, who, having attracted his attention, ſent a young man over with a branch of plantain, which he held in his hand while he made a ſpeech, and then laid it down at the gunner's feet. He then returned, and brought over the old woman. She was bathed in tears, and continued crying. Though her diſtreſs was yet a myſtery, the gunner did all in his power to comfort her; but ſhe ſunk down at laſt unable to ſpeak. The youths who accompanied her, raiſed her up; and ſhe made it underſtood at laſt, that her huſband, and three of her ſons, had been killed in that engagement which had widowed ſo many ſorrowful wives in the iſland. He expreſſed his ſorrow, gave her all the conſolation that a compaſſionate concern could afford, wiped away her tears, and ſhe departed ſeemingly comforted. In reward for his civility, ſhe ordered two fat hogs to be delivered to him, and would accept of no gratuity in return.

The Captain (July 15.) ordered all the boats, with the ſecond lieutenant, and ſixty men, to the weſtward, to examine the country, and try what was to be got. About noon he returned, having marched along the ſhore near ſix miles. They found the country every where populous, pleaſant, and plentiful; the natives hoſpitable, and ſeemingly happy. They obſerved that all their tools were ſtone, ſhells, or bone; and that their canoes were without number, and well conſtructed. In this voyage it was diſcovered, that the hogs and poultry lived wholly upon fruit, and that the inhabitants neither ploughed nor ſowed, but depended, for their ſubſiſtence, upon fiſhing, added to the pontaneous productions of the iſland. This greatly diſconcerted the officers, who had thoughts of laying in a number of live ſtock, ſufficient to ſerve them the remainder of the voyage. Of this, however, they were in part diſappointed; for even the hogs, when on board, would touch nothing to which they had been unaccuſtomed.

They had now been in this harbour a complete month, in which time they had not only found means of being reconciled to the inhabitants, but of being careſſed by them. The girls were ſtill fond of nails, and even the queen had her longings. There was not a nail or ſpike inſide or out of the ſhip, that the ſailors could get at, but was drawn; and the Captain, to prevent the ſhip from being pulled to pieces, was obliged to iſſue orders, that no man ſhould go aſhore without ſpecial leave. The queen, however, made frequent viſits on board, and was as frequently viſited on ſhore by the Captain. One day the queen and her attendants being at tea with the Captain, the ſurgeon happened to fill the pot by turning the cock of the boiler as it ſtood upon the table; which raiſed the admiration of one of the courtiers ſo much, that he too muſt turn the cock, and by ſo doing received the ſtream of boiling water full in his hand. He roared like a bull, and danced about the cabin like one diſtracted; and his affrighted companions, not knowing what was the matter with him, but dreading ſome miſchief, were ready, at the ſame time, to jump out at the windows. The ſurgeon, however, inſtantly applied ſome liniment that gave the man eaſe, but it was ſome time before his hand was healed.

One day, as the Captain, with his officers, was viſiting the queen, ſhe took up his hat, and dreſſed it with a variety of feathers of ſplendid colours, ſuch as none of the company had ſeen on the iſland wear but herſelf. This done, ſhe ſurrounded it with wreaths of braided hair, which ſhe gave him to underſtand was the work of her own hands.—Being told by the Captain, that in ſeven days he ſhould depart, ſhe expreſſed her deſire to detain him twenty days, that he might ſee the country, and be a ſpectator of thoſe diverſions with which the principal perſons in the iſland were chiefly entertained. When he told her, his time

was

was irrevocably fixed, ſhe burſt into tears, and it was with difficulty ſhe was pacified.

On the 25th of July they obſerved an eclipſe of the ſun. The immerſion was, by true time, 6*h*. 51*m*. 50*ſ*.

Emerſion, by true time, 8 1 0

Duration, —— 1 9 10

The latitude of the point on which the obſervation was made, was 17. 30. S. the ſun's declination, 19. 40. N. and the variation of the needle, 5. 36. E.

The queen having viewed ſome diſtant objects with the reflector with which the obſervation was made, it is not eaſy to decide whether ſhe was moſt aſtoniſhed or delighted: her countenance and geſture expreſſed a mixture of wonder and delight which no language can deſcribe.

Before they left the iſland, the Captain cauſed it to be ſurveyed, and ſent out a party for that purpoſe, who took for their guide the old man. He conducted them, up the river-ſide, to the foot of a mountain, which appearing to be a mile above the level of the water, they imagined that from the top of it they might command the whole iſland; but, when they arrived at the ſummit, they ſaw mountains ſo much higher than that on which they ſtood, that with reſpect to them their ſituation was a valley. Towards the ſea, indeed, their proſpect was inchanting. The ſides of the hills were beautifully clothed with wood; villages were every where interſperſed, and the vallies between them afforded a ſtill richer proſpect; the houſes were thicker, and the verdure more luxuriant. But what is remarkable, no animals are mentioned in this excurſion to be graſing in the valies, or on the hills; nor does there appear to be any other four-footed inhabitant than hogs and dogs: ſo that Nature ſeems to have beſtowed graſs, and left it to the induſtry of the inhabitants to find cattle to conſume it. In their excurſion they planted the ſtones of peaches, cherries, and plums; alſo a variety of garden-ſeeds, in ſituations where it was probable they would grow; alſo the ſeeds of limes, lemons, and oranges. They found ginger and turmeric, and a plant reſembling the Weſt-Indian ſpinage, called *calleloor*, which the natives eat raw. They were received and hoſpitably entertained by the natives wherever they went.

The afternoon before their departure, the queen came on board, and, with abundance of tears, and many expreſſive ſolicitations, earneſtly beſought them to prolong their ſtay. She ſtayed till night, and it was with difficulty ſhe was then prevailed upon to return to ſhore. She threw herſelf down on the arm-cheſt, and went a long time with an exceſs of paſſion. It was late before ſhe recovered her ſpirits; ſhe at length deſcended to her boat, attended by her courtiers, and the old man, who probably was her prieſt. He had often intimated, that his ſon, a lad about fourteen, ſhould make the voyage to Europe with the Captain; but two days before they departed he diſappeared.

The writer of the voyage has very pathetically deſcribed the parting of the Captain and his Indian queen. It is ſo very ſimilar to that of Dido and Æneas, in the 4th book of the Æneid, that we are apt to ſuſpect him indebted to the poet for ſome of the tendereſt ſtrokes.

The Dolphin lay off Otaheite from June 24. to July 27. The inhabitants are a ſtout, well-made, active, and comely people. The ſtature of the men, in general, is from five feet ſeven to five feet ten inches, though a few individuals are taller, and a few ſhorter; that of the women, from five feet to five feet ſix inches. The complexion of the men is tawney; but thoſe that go upon the water are much redder than thoſe who live on ſhore. Their hair, in general, is black; but in ſome it is brown, in ſome red, and in others flaxen; which is remarkable, becauſe the hair of all other natives of Aſia, Africa, and America, is black, without a ſingle exception. The women are all handſome, and ſome of them extremely beautiful. Chaſtity does not ſeem to be conſidered as a virtue among them: for they not only readily and openly trafficked with the Dolphin's people for perſonal favours, but were brought down by their fathers and brothers for that purpoſe. They were, however, conſcious of the value of beauty; and the ſize of the nail that was demanded for the enjoyment of the lady, was always in proportion to her charms.

The climate of Otaheite is very good, and the iſland is one of the moſt healthy as well as delightful ſpots in the world. There was no appearance of diſeaſe among the inhabitants. The hills were covered with wood, and the vallies with herbage; and the air, in general, was ſo pure, that, notwithſtanding the heat, their

their fleſh-meat kept very well two days, and their fiſh one. The Dolphin's people met with no frog, toad, ſcorpion, centipied, or ſerpent of any kind; and the only troubleſome inſects they ſaw were ants, of which there were but few.—The benefit received while they lay off this iſland, with reſpect to the health of the ſhip's company, exceeded their moſt ſanguine expectations: for when they ſailed, there was not an invalid on board, except the captain and the two lieutenants; and they were recovering, tho' ſtill feeble.

One thing muſt be here remarked, as it clears up two points of great conſequence: one, that the venereal diſeaſe was not known among the inhabitants of this iſland before the arrival of the Engliſh; the other, that the crew of the Dolphin did not communicate it.

"It is certain," ſays the Captain, "that none of our people contracted the venereal diſeaſe here; and therefore, as they had free communication with great numbers of women, there is the greateſt probability that it was not then known in the country. It was, however, found here by Capt. Cook, in the Endeavour: and as no European veſſel is known to have viſited this iſland before Capt. Cook's arrival, but the Dolphin, and the Boudeuſe and Etoil, commanded by M. Bougainville, the reproach of having contaminated with that dreadful peſt a race of happy people, to whom its miſeries had till then been unknown, muſt be due either to him or to me, to England or to France; and I think myſelf happy to be able to exculpate myſelf and my country beyond the poſſibility of doubt.—The ſurgeon on board his Majeſty's ſhips keeps a liſt of the ſick on board, ſpecifying their diſeaſes, and the times when they came under his care, and when they were diſcharged. I was once at the pay-table on board a ſhip, when ſeveral ſailors objected to the payment of the ſurgeon, alledging, that though he had diſcharged them from the liſt, and reported them to be cured, yet their cure was incomplete. From this time it has been my conſtant practice, when the ſurgeon reported a man to be cured, who had been upon the ſick-liſt, to call the man before me, and aſk him whether the report was true. If he alledged that any ſymptoms of his complaint remained, I continued him upon the liſt; if not, I required him, as a confirmation of the ſurgeon's report, to ſign the book, which was always done in my preſence. A copy of the ſick-liſt on board the Dolphin, during this voyage; ſigned by every man in my preſence, when he was diſcharged well, in confirmation of the ſurgeon's report, written in my own hand, and confirmed by my affidavit, I have depoſited in the admiralty; by which it appears, That the laſt man on board the ſhip, in her voyage outward, who was upon the ſick-liſt for the venereal diſeaſe, was diſcharged cured, and ſigned the book, Dec. 27. 1766, near ſix months before our arrival at Otaheite, which was on the 19th of June 1767; and that the firſt man who was upon the liſt for that diſeaſe, in our return home, was entered on it Feb. 26. 1768, ſix months after we left the iſland, which was on the 26th of July 1767. So that the ſhip's company was entirely free fourteen months within one day, the very middle of which time was ſpent at Otaheite; and the man who was firſt entered as a venereal patient, in our return home, was known to have contracted the diſeaſe at the Cape of Good Hope, where we then lay."

Having now taken leave of Otaheite, and all its allurements, they coaſted along the iſlands that lay in the ſame direction, which they found in appearance much the ſame as that which they had juſt left, and which they named *Sir Charles Saunders's*, *Lord Howe's*, and *Scilly iſlands*. On the 14th of Auguſt, they came in ſight of two iſlands, which they named *Boſcawen's* and *Keppel's iſlands*; the firſt in lat. 15. 50. S. long. 175° W. the other in lat. 15. 55. S. long. 175. 3. W.

They continued their courſe for Tinian, and in lat. 13. 18. S. long. 177° W. they fell in with a large iſland, which they named *Wallis's iſland*. Here they found a number of inhabitants, armed with clubs; two of which they purchaſed. But they had, probably, paid dear for it, had they happened to have tried the ſhore unarmed: for while the people in the boat were bargaining, the ſavages were contriving to trepan them, and one of them, ſuddenly ſeizing the painter, (a rope employed to faſten a boat), pulled the cutter upon the rocks; but one of the crew taking up his muſket, and firing it acroſs the fellow's noſe, they all ran frighted away, though no miſchief was done them.

Having quitted this iſland, on the 19th of September they arrived at the iſland of Tinian.

Here

Here they got beef, pork, poultry, papaw-apples, bread-fruit, limes, oranges, and every refreſhment mentioned in Lord Anſon's Voyage, though with ſomewhat more labour. The ſick, however, ſoon recovered; the ſhip was repaired; and the latitude and longitude of the bay in which they anchored accurately aſcertained, by which it appears that the harbour where they lay was in 14. 55. N. long. 214. 15. W.

On the 16th of October they weighed, and continued their courſe till the 25th, without any thing material happening. On that day it blew a ſtorm, and they had the mortification to find, that, notwithſtanding the reparations at Tinian, the ſhip made much water, and the rudder, being looſe, ſhook the ſtern ſo violently, that they began to be in pain for her ſafety. The ſtorm continuing, on the 27th a mountainous ſea broke over her, ſtaved all the half-ports to pieces on the ſtarboard ſide, broke all the iron ſtanchions in the gunwale, waſhed the boat off the ſkids, and carried many things overboard. In this tempeſt they miſſed one Edmund Morgan, who, it was thought, had drank more than his allowance, and reeled overboard. They had a providential eſcape about two o' clock in the morning of Nov. 18. the weather being very dark, with heavy ſqualls of wind, and much lightning and rain. While one of theſe blaſts was blowing with all its violence, and the darkneſs was ſo thick, that they could not ſee from one part of the ſhip to the other, they ſuddenly diſcovered, by a flaſh of lightning, a large veſſel cloſe aboard of them. The ſteerſman inſtantly put the helm a-lee, and the ſhip anſwering her rudder, the two ſhips juſt cleared each other. It blew ſo hard, that they could not learn to what nation the other ſhip belonged.

On the 30th of November they anchored in Batavia road, where the diſtreſſes of the warrant-officers of the Falmouth man of war made the moſt melancholy part of the detail. Theſe poor miſerable people being left in that ſavage ſettlement without a commander, their ſhip rotting, their ſtores exhauſted, the boatſwain mad, the gunner deſtitute, the carpenter in a dying condition, the cook a wounded cripple; with all this complicated diſtreſs, forbidden from lying one night on ſhore, and viſited by none when ſick on board, they moſt humbly and earneſtly intreated to be taken on board the Dolphin as ſweepers, rather than to continue there to ſuffer among a people without mercy, and without the feelings of humanity. They had ten years pay due to them from government, and were gray in the ſervice of their country; yet they were willing to forfeit all, could they be permitted to return home. The Captain, though he could not grant their requeſt, promiſed to repreſent their caſe; and we hope his repreſentation has had the deſired effect.

It is remarkable, that, though but one man was on the ſick-liſt when they came to Batavia, and though the ſhip ſtaid there but one week, and very few of the crew were ſuffered to go on ſhore, yet in a few days after they ſet ſail, which was on the 8th of December, they ſickened apace, and three of them died. The diſeaſes by which they ſuffered were fluxes, and fevers of the putrid kind; and, notwithſtanding every precaution of waſhing, fumigating, ſeparating the ſick, and adminiſtering every neceſſary that could have been procured for them on ſhore, yet the ſickneſs gained ground, till on the 10th of January 1768, after paſſing the 22d degree of ſouth latitude, it began to abate.

On the 24th, in lat. 33. 40. S. they met with a dreadful ſtorm, which ſplit the main-ſail and the main-top-maſt-ſail all to pieces, broke the ſtar-board rudder-chain, and waſhed many of the booms overboard.

On the 4th of February they entered Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, perhaps the only civilized ſettlement now in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch. Here they procured refreſhments at an eaſy expence, the ſhip was repaired, the ſick were recovered, and every thing was plentifully provided for the remainder of the voyage.

On the 3d of March they weighed; and on the 16th they anchored in the bay of St Helena, and took in freſh water.

On the 18th they unmoored, and on the 11th of May intercepted a ſmuggler. On the 13th they arrived off Scilly, and on the 20th anchored in the Downs, having been juſt 637 days ſince weighing anchor in Plymouth ſound.

Whimſical Experiments in Electricity.

By Patrick Brydone, Eſq;

ON a froſty day in the courſe of laſt winter, I was inclined to believe, that

that the air was then in a favourable ſtate for electrical purpoſes; but not being provided with a common machine, I bethought me of a whimſical one to ſupply the want of it.—The back of a cat, it is well known, often exhibits ſtrong marks of electricity; being therefore deſirous to try what effects this might produce, when made uſe of inſtead of a glaſs globe, I cut a quantity of harpſichord-wire into ſhort pieces of five or ſix inches, and tying them together at one end, made the other diverge like the hair of a bruſh. I took a large metal peſtil of a mortar for my conductor, to the end of which I fixed the bruſh of wire, and inſulated the whole, by placing it on a couple of wine-glaſſes. I then took a cat on my knee, and bringing her back under the wires, I began to ſtroke it gently. The animal continued in good humour for a few minutes, and I had the ſatisfaction to ſee, that the conductor was ſo much charged, that it emitted ſparks of a conſiderable force, and attracted ſtrongly ſuch light bodies as were brought near it: but the cat at laſt becoming uneaſy, threatened to put an end to our experiment. The paſſage of the electrical fire from the hair of her back to the ſmall wires, occaſioned, it ſeems, a diſagreeable ſenſation, which ſhe could not bear; ſo that turning about her head to defend her back, the tip of her ear happened to touch the conductor, and a large ſpark coming from it, ſhe ſprung away in a fright, and would not allow me to come near her more. However, after a long interval, the animal ſeeming to have forgotten her adventure, a young lady in company, leſs obnoxious to her than I was, undertook to manage her. Having firſt covered the back of this lady's hand with a piece of dry ſilk, that none of the electric fire communicated to the wires might be loſt; ſhe then began to ſtroke the cat as I had done; and the conductor ſoon after appeared full charged: we drew large ſparks from it; and if the animal would have continued quiet, I have no doubt that we ſhould have ſhewn many of the common experiments in electricity; but ſhe ſoon became ſo outrageous, that we were glad to put an end to our operations, without any hopes of being able to repeat them, at leaſt with the ſame inſtrument.—In this dilemma I recollected, that a lady had told me, that on combing her hair in frоſty weather, ſhe had often been ſenſible of a little crackling noiſe; and in the dark had ſometimes obſerved ſmall ſparks of fire to iſſue from it. I propoſed, therefore, that one of the young ladies would ſuffer the experiment to be made upon her head; which ſhe agreed to. The conductor was then inſulated as before; and the lady having placed herſelf ſo that the back part of her head almoſt touched the bruſh of wire, I deſired her ſiſter to ſtand behind her, on a cake of bees wax; and as ſoon as ſhe began to comb the hair of the former, the conductor emitted ſparks ſtill of a larger ſize than thoſe we had hitherto ſeen. The hair was extremely electric; and when the room was darkened, we could perceive the fire paſs from it along the ſmall wires to the conductor. The young lady on the wax, was greatly ſurpriſed to find, that the moment ſhe began to comb her ſiſter's hair, her own body became electric, darting out ſparks of fire againſt every ſubſtance that approached her. We found, however, that theſe ſparks were not ſtrong enough to fire ſpirits.—I then coated a ſmall phial, and ſoon charged it from the conductor; but afterwards I did it more completely from the hair itſelf, in the following manner: I fixed a bruſh of ſmall wires to the large one that went through the cork of the phial; and taking the phial in my hand, I followed every motion of the comb with the bruſh of wires; and in the dark, could obſerve the fire paſs by theſe wires into the bottle. In a few minutes, I found it was highly charged; when taking a ſpoonful of warm ſpirits in my left hand, and with my right, which graſped the phial, bringing the hook of the great wire near the ſurface of the ſpirits, a large ſpark darted from it, gave me a ſmart ſhock, and at the ſame time ſet the ſpirits on fire.

The day following, we wanted to repeat our experiments; but as the weather was hazy, and the froſt had greatly abated, they did not ſo well anſwer. However, from making them on ſeveral heads, we found, that the ſtronger the hair, the greater the effect; whereas the flaxen hair produced little or no fire at all.

It may not be improper to mention, that theſe experiments were made in a warm cloſe room, before a good fire, and at a time when the thermometer, in the open air, was at ſix or ſeven degrees below the point of congelation. The hair which ſucceeded beſt was perfectly dry, and no powder or pomatum had been uſed on it for ſome months before.

The ſtory of the Princeſs of Zell. [568.]

The Princeſs's ſituation was now leſs to be envied than ever. Her parents, particularly the Duke her father, were returned to Zell with a leſs favourable idea of their daughter's conduct than they had before entertained. The Electreſs, too, who had taken ſo great a ſhare in her recovery, thought herſelf ill requited for the pains ſhe had beſtowed; and, in ſhort, the entertainment that was deſigned to produce the happieſt and moſt conciliating effects, was ſucceeded by the worſt.

The Princeſs, though ſhe entertained no criminal paſſion for Count Koningſmark, yet could not help being piqued at the particular attention ſhe perceived he paid to the Counteſs of Platen, the Elector's miſtreſs, the only woman in the world whom ſhe moſt hated, and with the greateſt reaſon. Even princeſſes are not exempt from the frailties of their ſex. This ſeeming preference had diſconcerted her early in the evening, and was the foundation of that thoughtleſſneſs in her behaviour which gave ſo much offence.

It happened, however, that a circumſtance ſoon offered that promiſed fair to reſtore the harmony of the court, which, in truth, was chiefly diſturbed by the intrigues of the ladies, and their contention for precedency in the heart of the gallant Swede.

Pr. Charles, who was as much attached to glory as Koningſmark was to love, had juſt obtained the Elector's leave to ſerve in the Imperial army againſt the Turks; and, believing his favourite companion to be inſpired with the like ambition, procured him the like honour. The Count, in poſſeſſion of all that love and luxury could beſtow, though he had much rather have been excuſed, yet was forced to put on the hero, and receive the news with ſuitable acknowledgements.

However, when the day of his departure drew near, in ſpite of his aſſumed courage, he could not help diſcovering by his countenance that all was not right within. The Prince, who never ſuſpected his bravery, imputed this ſudden change to indiſpoſition, and, with a tenderneſs peculiar to great minds, applied to the court-phyſicians to adminiſter relief. But, alas! they were unacquainted with his diſeaſe: yet their preſcriptions were attended with this good effect, they furniſhed the patient with a pretence for delaying a journey he had no mind to undertake, and for receiving viſits of inquiry reſpecting his health, which otherwiſe would not have been ſo decent for ladies to pay.

The Counteſs of Platen was among the firſt and the laſt of thoſe ladies; and when the romantic bravery of Pr. Charles, who ſo officiouſly fought out danger as the only way to purchaſe glory, was mentioned with ſome bitterneſs by the Counteſs, Koningſmark thought the complaint ſo obliging, that the hero gave way to the lover, and he almoſt confeſſed, that the honour conferred upon him was purchaſed at too dear a rate.

But the laſt interview with the Princeſs was yet to come. She had frequently condeſcended to inquire of his phyſicians concerning his health, who expreſſed their hope of his ſpeedy recovery; and ſhe waited with impatience to reproach him with perfidy, for privately joining with her in deſpiſing the Platens, and at the ſame time publicly receiving their reiterated viſits. When averſion is once rooted in the mind, thoſe are ever accounted enemies who receive civilities from the objects of it.

When the day came that the ceremony of taking leave could no longer be deferred, the Count put on an air of gaiety, and, after paying his compliments to the Elector and Electreſs, and in form to the Prince-Royal, he laſt of all took leave of the Princeſs; who received him with unuſual reſerve. She wiſhed, ſhe ſaid, the ceremony had been omitted, as the bare form of it might ruin his fortune with the only lady who was now happy in his attachments. His eagerneſs to reply had like to have betrayed him into proteſtations altogether improper on any occaſion, but more eſpecially on this, when the little circle that compoſed the Princeſs's court was of courſe full. She therefore inſtantly interrupted him, and with a gracious ſmile ſaid, "Count, you are going into danger: my brother has the character of being raſhly brave; be careful of his life, and you will thereby preſerve your own." He bowed, kiſſed her hand, and departed.

Before they had arrived in Hungary, the important news was received at court, that the parliament of England, by the management of K. William, had opened a way for the Houſe of Hanover to ſucceed to that crown, in caſe the Princeſs

ceſs of Denmark ſhould die without iſſue. The joy upon this occaſion was no leſs extravagant than the event was unexpected. Even the burghers and peaſants were elated, and ſhewed by their rejoicings that they thought themſelves already, like Moſes, in ſight of the *promiſed land*. The only perſon who heard with indifference what had filled every other heart with tranſport, was the Princeſs, who, looking upon the poſſeſſion in a very diſtant point of view, which others beheld in a near proſpect, thought it too ſoon to triumph till the acquiſition was more certain.

The Electreſs, who could hardly upon this occaſion contain herſelf, as from her the title to the crown was derived, was the firſt who took notice of that want of ſenſibility in the Princeſs, which marked her, ſhe ſaid, as unworthy of a throne. The Princeſs calmly replied, that, ſhould it ever be her fortune to aſcend a throne, ſhe ſhould know how to prize it; and hoped her poſterity, if ever they ſhould ſucceed, would govern with moderation, and not be forced to abdicate it.

The Electreſs, nettled at this rebuke, it is ſaid, never forgave it: for though ſtricken in years, ſhe was ſtill ſo ambitious of *queening* it, that, after the death of the young Prince, ſhe ſent her old and truſty phyſician to England to make obſervations on Queen Anne's conſtitution, in order to calculate the probabilities of ſucceeding her. Certain it is, that ſhe had well nigh defeated the ſucceſſion by her eagerneſs to ſucceed, having made more attempts than one to eſtabliſh herſelf in England in the lifetime of the Queen.

But her immoderate joy on this occaſion received a ſevere check by the news from Hungary, which brought advice of a bloody battle being fought there between the Imperialiſts and Turks, in which her favourite ſon Charles fell a victim to his own raſhneſs.

To delicate minds, like that of the Electreſs, the paſſions of joy and grief are ever felt in extremes. If ſhe was tranſported before, ſhe was now overwhelmed, and wanted that conſolation herſelf which ſhe was ſo capable of adminiſtering to her friends when deeply oppreſſed. Indeed, the tears that were ſhed on this melancholy occaſion by the whole court were her great ſupport. She ſaw every one lamenting the cauſe of her grief; and ſo tender were her feelings, that ſhe ſeemed even to moderate her own ſorrow by endeavouring to allay the bitterneſs of theirs.

The Princeſs took an uncommon ſhare in the affliction that univerſally prevailed. Her affection for the prince who fell, was ſincere; and her concern for his death, was heightened by her ſolicitude for the life of his companion, the Noble Swede. The death of the Prince was of ſo much more conſequence, that not the leaſt mention was made of Koningſmark by the meſſenger who brought the news; and every one concluded from that circumſtance, that he muſt have fallen too, as the diſpatches were written by another hand. In the ardour of battle, however, they had been ſeparated; and it was not till after the victory was decided, that Koningſmark was informed that he had loſt his friend. He had now no ends of his own to ſerve by continuing in the army; ſo the next diſpatches brought an account, not only of his ſafety, but of his intended return to Hanover. This news was the more welcome to the Princeſs, as an incident happened in his abſence, which had given riſe to much private converſation at moſt of the great tables in Europe.

The Electoral Prince, on the departure of his brother Charles, wholly deſerted the Princeſs, and correſponded with his miſtreſs, the Counteſs of Kilmanſeck, ſiſter to the Counteſs of Platen, afterwards Lady Arlington. Of this indignity the Princeſs complained both to the Elector and Electreſs: but, finding no hope of redreſs from them, ſhe took occaſion to expoſtulate the matter pretty warmly with the Prince himſelf. His Highneſs, inſtead of palliating the injury, and by ſoftenings endeavouring to reconcile her to the condition of other great princeſſes, gave into a tranſport of rage, and, utterly forgetting both her ſex and quality, caſt her from him in deriſion; and ſhe fell, with a violent concuſſion, flat upon the floor. Her ſcreams ſpread the alarm; the palace was in conſternation; and every one who dared, ruſhed into the apartment, apprehenſive of greater miſchief. At that inſtant the Prince was ſo loſt in paſſion, that he publicly avowed his hatred of her, and declared he ſhould ever be her enemy. His threats, however, were bereft of half their malignancy; for the againſt whom they were denounced, had loſt the faculty of hearing them, and had fainted in

the arms of thoſe who had haſtened to raiſe her up.

No reconciliation was ever after this attempted; but his Highneſs, aſhamed of what had paſſed, under pretence of buſineſs, had made a haſty tour to Berlin; at which court he was a viſitor when Koningſmark arrived from the army in Hungary.

The Princeſs, in the agony of mind ſhe ſtill ſuſtained, received the Count, at his firſt interview, as her guardian angel. Unable to contain her indignation at the brutiſh treatment ſhe had received, ſhe acquainted him with every circumſtance that had happened to her during his abſence, and declared her reſolution of leaving the odious court in which ſhe had been diſgraced, and of retiring to her parents at Zell. The Count applauded her reſolution, and declared himſelf ready to avenge the indignity at whatever riſk; and it was by the moſt fervent intreaties that he was reſtrained from following the author of it to that inglorious retreat, where he had in vain endeavoured to fly from his own brutality.

After this ſtorm, a calm took place, and nothing intereſting intervened till the days of mourning were elapſed. The Count, who had renewed his correſpondence with the Counteſs of Platen, managed his intrigue with ſo much dexterity, that he was hardly ſuſpected even by her rivals. As ſoon, therefore, as decency would permit, he invited the court to a grand entertainment, which he had the addreſs to make the lady believe was given as a compliment to her. He knew her power with the Elector, and that her vanity would prompt her to render it conſpicuous. He was not miſtaken. The Elector and Electreſs were both preſent; the royal brothers; the young Princeſs, afterwards Queen of Pruſſia, and mother of the preſent King; the great officers of ſtate; the foreign miniſters; and, in ſhort, almoſt every perſon of diſtinction in the city and its neighbourhood.

Warned by what had happened upon a former occaſion of the like kind, one would have thought that the Princeſs would have been guarded againſt any premeditated indecorum on this. But there ſeems a fatality entailed upon fine women, to prefer a full diſplay of their perſonal charms, to the happier endowments of prudence and common ſenſe. The court-miſtreſſes, ſhe knew, would that day appear in all the brilliancy the royal treaſury could furniſh; and ſhe, foreknowing who ſhe had to vie with, determined to decorate herſelf with the beſt ornaments ſhe was miſtreſs of, ſome of which ſhe had neglected for a long time before. By the ſplendor of her dreſs, added to the delicacy of her complexion, ſhe appeared ſo divinely beautiful, that he muſt be ſomething more or leſs than man that could look upon her with indifference. Even the Prince, her conſort, beheld her that day with looks of leſs ſeverity than was his uſual cuſtom. The Counteſs of Kilmanſeck's jealouſy took fire, and ſhe feared the downful of her power. She ſaw herſelf outdone, and confeſſed her own inferiority by the envious light in which ſhe beheld the Princeſs. The eyes of the whole aſſembly were attracted by the elegance of her perſon, and the eaſineſs of her manner; and every one but thoſe who were intereſted in the ſeparation lamented the unhappy cauſe. Certain it is, that, had the Princeſs improved the advantage, the heart of the Prince would that night have relented, and ſhe might then have triumphed over her enemies, and roſe to be a Queen. But her mind was more intent upon mortifying the court-miſtreſſes by outſhining them, than upon making her peace with her conſort, whom, ever ſince the laſt unhappy quarrel, ſhe heartily deſpiſed: nay, to ſuch a height of imprudence did ſhe ſuffer her reſentment to hurry her, that ſhe publicly marked him with contempt; nor could Koningſmark prevent her from betraying a partiality for him. It was this fatal indiſcretion that furniſhed the ſiſters with the means to accompliſh her ruin. They inflamed the Prince with jealouſy, the very paſſion the Princeſs wiſhed to inſpire; and they propagated a report unfavourable to her honour; than which nothing could ever be more falſe.

The ſeeds, however, being thus ſown, it was not long before they ripened into fruit. It is not enough for ladies to be chaſte; they muſt be unſuſpected too. Her Highneſs was ſoon made acquainted with the report, and the authors of it; but, conſcious of the purity of her intentions, ſhe took no farther notice, than with ſome bitterneſs to ſay, "Let them do their worſt; they have long ſince fallen out with innocence, and a reconciliation is impoſſible." This reproach was faithfully re-echoed: but though the

Princeſs

Princeſs had reaſon enough to apprehend the fatal conſequences of a report which affected her character in the tendereſt part, yet ſhe entertained ſuch a contempt for the authors of it, that ſhe ſcorned to make the leaſt alteration in her conduct; and ſhe gave more encouragement than ever to the viſits of the Count, who prided himſelf in being thus diſtinguiſhed.

This procedure, however gallant, was nevertheleſs imprudent; ſince it gave daily colour to ſuſpicion, and, by frequent repetition, falſehood at laſt began to have the force of truth. The Elector altered his manner, from coldneſs to contempt; the Electreſs, inſtead of treating her with an affected civility, almoſt overlooked her; and the Prince, her conſort, diſclaimed all connection with her. Thus beſet with inſults and affronts on every ſide, ſhe thought of nothing now but carrying her former reſolution into execution, and returning to Zell, to ſpend the remainder of her days in privacy. With this view ſhe beſought the Elector for leave to make a viſit to her father and mother; and, by the interceſſion of friends, thought herſelf happy in obtaining it.

But this project failed of the deſired effect. She was, indeed, at firſt, received with every mark of indulgence and affection; but when ſhe came to acquaint her parents with her deſign, and to claim their protection, her father, fearing the conſequence, conſulted his miniſter, and he the court of Hanover. The Elector did nothing without the advice of the Counteſs of Platen; and ſhe, with her ſiſter, being mortified that the ſnare which they had artfully laid, ſhould fail of its effect, raiſed ſo many doubts with regard to the ſucceſſion to the duchy of Zell, ſhould the Princeſs be permitted to ſtay to influence her father, that the Elector diſpatched a private meſſenger to Bernſdorff, intreating him to oppoſe her reſidence there with all his weight. This he did with ſuch ſucceſs, that the apprehenſions of the father got the better of his affection; and, notwithſtanding the tears of the daughter, and the remonſtrances of the mother, he inſiſted on her return to Hanover.

This was a dreadful ſhock to the unhappy Princeſs. The reluctance with which ſhe marked her departure, would have moved any heart but that of a father dead to the feelings of humanity, and indifferent about the happineſs of his only child. Her piety, however, prevented her from laying violent hands upon herſelf; and her mother's conſolation helped to ſupport her at taking leave.

But ſhe returned with a heavy heart, ruminating all the way on the means of a deliverance. She was prepared to bear the coldneſs of her reception; and ſhe determined, at all events, to truſt her fate in the hands of the faithful Count. She was received, as ſhe expected, like a deſerter reſtored by an impotent enemy, who, not having dared to extend protection, had delivered up the priſoner as a victim to peace. She heard the ſcoffs of the miſtreſſes without emotion; but the Electreſs never expreſſed her diſlike, but in words that could not be forgotten. Things now haſtened to a concluſion. The Count, who, in the abſence of the Princeſs, had made a tour to Poland, was again returned. At that court Bacchus was then more fervently worſhipped than Venus; and Koningſmark, being but a novice, in the height of his devotion, had uttered ſome unguarded expreſſions, that ſeemed to threaten vengeance to ſome body in an elevated ſtation, who had diſgraced his dignity by an unworthy action. It was eaſily underſtood to whom he alluded; and before he quitted Poland, his threats had reached Hanover. By the reception he met with, he found he was ſuſpected; and, conſcious of his own indiſcretion, he was at no loſs to account for the cauſe. He applied, with his uſual addreſs, to the Counteſs: but ſhe received him like one who could not be happy in the enjoyment of the careſſes of a fine woman without boaſting of them. She had indeed gone ſo far, as even to offer him her daughter in marriage before he went to Poland: but that he refuſed, for reaſons ſhe might bluſh to recollect. It is not impoſſible, however, but that a perſon of Koningſmark's turn, might, in his cups, reveal what a man of honour would have cheriſhed in his boſom, the frailties of the ſex. He could therefore blame none but himſelf, if he found his fondeſt friend his bittereſt enemy.

Thus ſtood the affairs of Koningſmark and the Princeſs of Zell at the court of Hanover, when the event happened which cloſed the ſcene, and buried one in an inglorious grave, and the other in a ſolitary priſon.

Their misfortunes were alike mortifying, and alike owing in a great meaſure

to

to their own indiſcretion: for though the Princeſs was forced to wed where neither her own heart, nor the heart of him who eſpouſed her, had any ſhare in the union; yet if prudence had directed her ſteps, ſhe might have preſerved appearances, and made herſelf happy in the endearing pleaſures of a numerous offſpring. As to Koningſmark, no man was ever more careſſed, or more beloved; but, intoxicated with the praiſes that were beſtowed upon him, his vanity was raiſed to ſuch a romantic pitch, that nothing leſs than royalty would content his ambition: and it was confidently ſaid, that he had formed the deſign to aſſaſſinate the Prince, and carry off the Princeſs by force. Be that as it may, ſuch was the pretence for the cataſtrophe that followed. The ſnare was laid, and he eaſily fell into it. The Prince was retired to his country-ſeat with the Counteſs of Kilmanſeck; Madam de Platen feigned indiſpoſition; and the Elector it was thought would be employed in her apartment for the beſt part of the night: every thing, in ſhort, was contrived to favour the viſit which it was uſual for Koningſmark to pay the Princeſs, in order, with a few ſelect friends, to paſs the evenings, ſometimes in play, and ſometimes in converſation. He had that evening, as was foreſeen, prolonged his viſit to a late hour; the ſpies were watchful; and four of the moſt deſperate ruffians of the Elector's guard were prepared to execute the bloody purpoſe that had been contrived by the black cabal who fixed his deſtiny. They had ſcarce taken the poſts aſſigned them, when the unhappy victim, muffled up in his cloak, fell into their mercileſs hands; and though he made ſhift to draw his ſword, and to defend himſelf like a man determined to ſell his life dear, his valour was of no other uſe than to redouble the fury of the aſſaſſins. In a few minutes they ſtabbed him in ſeveral parts of his body; and having in this manner diſpatched him, on a ſignal before agreed upon, they were joined by the old Elector; who being ſatisfied that vengeance had fallen where it was directed, he ordered the body to be thrown into a houſe of eaſe adjoining, which the next morning was bricked up, as if eſteemed the only ſepulchre for one who had the preſumption to meditate the diſhonour of the Electoral Houſe.

As the murder of Koningſmark was perpetrated in the dead of night, it was morning before the inquiries that were made by his ſervants, gave birth to ſuſpicion, and the Princeſs had enjoyed her ſleep without perturbation. But the dawn had ſcarce appeared, before a rumour prevailed that Koningſmark was no more.

The Princeſs had not left her bed, when the Baroneſs de Molk, with horror in her face, appeared before her. She melted into tears, without being able to utter a word, but *Alas! alas! the Court!* —The Princeſs, whoſe preſaging ſoul ſupplied the reſt, without changing countenance, calmly aſked, by whoſe barbarous hands he had fallen a ſacrifice? The Baroneſs, ſoon as her tears had made way for ſpeech, replied, that as to particulars, they were yet to learn; that the claſhing of arms had been heard about the hour when Koningſmark departed; a large quantity of blood had been ſeen in the ſtreet; he had not been at home, nor heard of ſince; the Elector in perſon had iſſued ſome myſterious orders; his apartment in conſequence thereof had been ſearched; and all his papers ſeized. Then, ſaid the Princeſs, our enemies will triumph, and we ſhall ſuffer for their guilt.

This had alluſion to certain letters of hers to Koningſmark, in which the characters of the whole cabal, the dotage of the old Elector, the brutal behaviour of the Prince his ſon, the infamous lives of the court-miſtreſſes, their boſom-favourites, and the lethargic indolence of the Duke her father, were treated with all the ſeverity that indignities and provocations without number could inſpire.

Upon theſe miſchievous letters, which none but a vain thoughtleſs enamorato would have preſerved, the whole cabal met in conſultation; and, in conſequence of their determination, orders were iſſued to ſeize the Baroneſs, and to commit her, as a ſtate-priſoner, to cloſe cuſtody; and to confine the Princeſs to her chamber, till the Elector's farther pleaſure ſhould be known.

The ſame day an expreſs was diſpatched to Berenſdorff at Zell, with letters to be inſtantly delivered to the Duke, and inſtructions to aggravate the ill conduct of the Princeſs his daughter; and to qualify the outrage, of putting her under confinement before the crime with which ſhe was charged was made known to her parents, theſe diſpatches were accompanied

panied with ſuch of the Princeſs's letters as were written when her mind was moſt exaſperated, and in which her expreſſions were moſt obnoxious to ſiniſter interpretations.

The Prince, her conſort, it may be imagined, felt no other emotion on this occaſion, but that of reſentment. As he had never loved the Princeſs, it gave him very little uneaſineſs to find that he had no longer any ſhare in the heart he had been at ſo much pains to alienate. But then his pride was hurt, and one victim he thought ſcarce ſufficient to atone for the injury which he was perſuaded by the profligate ſifters had been done to his honour.

At Zell! ewife, ſo dexterouſly did Berenſdorff play his part, that though the Ducheſs threw herſelf at the feet of the Duke, and in the moſt affecting manner conjured him not to give too lightly into ill impreſſions of the Princeſs his daughter, he continued immoveable, ſaying only, as ſhe had offended againſt the dignity of her character, ſhe muſt no longer expect to be ſupported by the protection of a father. He then impowered Berenſdorff to ſignify to the Elector, that the criminal he had in his power was likewiſe at his mercy; and that whatever puniſhment his Highneſs ſhould impoſe, ſhould meet with no obſtruction from him in the execution. This diſpatch, ſevere as it was, Count Platen, at the inſtance of his wife, put into the hands of the unfortunate Princeſs; and at the ſame time gave her to underſtand, that it was the Elector's pleaſure, that ſhe ſhould inſtantly change the place of her confinement, and prepare to be removed from the palace to a priſon. She read her father's diſpatch, and heard the Elector's meſſage, with a firmneſs that conſcious innocence only could inſpire. Tell the Elector, ſaid ſhe, that, removed from that of Hanover, every priſon will be pleaſant. At that inſtant an officer of the guards coming in, and informing her that a coach waited for her, and that ſhe was committed to his care; Then let us go, Captain, ſaid ſhe, we can never be in worſe company. I am firſt to inform you, Madam, replied the officer, that Koningſmark is dead. He is then happy, anſwered the Princeſs, which the guilty can never be. At theſe words, darting a look of contemptuous ſcorn on the diſappointed miniſter, ſhe quitted the room, and without ſo much as aſking whither ſhe was to be conducted, bid the coach drive on.

Being at laſt arrived at the caſtle of Ahlen, in the electorate of Brunſwick, only eight miles from her father's capital, ſhe found herſelf ſurrounded with the creatures of her huſband, not one of whoſe faces ſhe had ever beheld before. And the very next day two ſecretaries from Hanover came to queſtion her by authority concerning her correſpondence with Koningſmark, and her pretended flight to France: to whom, though under no obligation to plead, ſhe related the motives, views, and ends of her whole conduct, with the utmoſt candour, and without the leaſt reſerve; ſolemnly atteſting all ſhe ſaid, by partaking of the holy ſacrament in confirmation of the truth; not, ſaid ſhe, in expectation of favour from him who was my huſband, but in juſtice to my own much-injured reputation.

Nor was this noble behaviour of hers loſt upon the impartial world, who, after comparing what ſhe had done with what ſhe had ſuffered, and the magnanimity of her defence with the meanneſs and malice of her proſecution, pronounced her not only free from guilt, but worthy of a better fate: as a proof of which, it is an undoubted truth, that the Prince her huſband, fearing the reſentment of the Duke of Zell, and that his heart would at laſt incline to ſee juſtice done to his injured child, actually made propoſals of a reconciliation to her: but the nobleneſs of her nature induced her to reject them with becoming dignity: If I am guilty, ſaid ſhe, I am unworthy of him; if innocent, he is unworthy of me.

This haughty anſwer, as it was termed, ſo mortified the Prince, that Berenſdorff received inſtructions to ſolicit the Duke her father to conſent to a divorce, which he with ſome difficulty found means to obtain; and that too with ſuch manifeſt partiality and injuſtice, that tho' the Prince was left at liberty to marry, the Princeſs was denied the like indulgence.

And that no door of hope might ever be left open for her, when the Elector lay upon his death bed, he found means to prevail upon the Duke his brother, to oblige himſelf, by an oath, not to revoke the inſtrument he had already ſigned with regard to the ſucceſſion, nor to make any new conceſſions in favour of his daughter; and to this oath he ſo firmly adhered,

adhered, that when on his deathbed he felt his diſſolution near, though ſtrongly importuned for acceſs and forgiveneſs by the unhappy Princeſs, backed by the inceſſant tears of her mournful mother, he was proof againſt all their inſtances, and died refuſing mercy, and without any reaſonable grounds to aſk it.

The Princeſs had now her mother's ſufferings to lament as well as her own: for ſcarce was the Duke cold in his grave, before his dowager was obliged to quit the ducal palace, to which however no other branch of the Electoral Houſe of Hanover repaired; and, in the article of her revenue, found a wide difference between the promiſes of the court of Hanover and the execution.

The new Elector, however, ſeemed conſcious of the wrongs that had been done his conſort; and that the rigour of her ſentence might not be imputed to his ſeverity, cauſed a tender to be made her of her liberty. But ſhe was above accepting, as a favour, what ſhe deemed to be her right; and rather choſe to live in priſon, than acknowledge an obligation to him by whom ſhe had been diſhonoured. To the troubled as well as the philoſophic mind, all dwellings are indifferent; and thus the place of her confinement, which at firſt was dreaded, became at laſt her choice; and ſo right a uſe did ſhe make of her calamities, that ſhe heard of the death of Madame de Platen, her worſt enemy, without triumph; and of the exaltation of the Elector her huſband without envy.

That her friend and confidante the Baroneſs de Molk, after letting herſelf down 180 feet from the tower of the caſtle in which ſhe was confined, and, after travelling ſeventy miles on foot, ſhould eſcape in ſafety to Vienna, ſhe uſed to mention as an event which gave her the greateſt pleaſure ſhe had ever felt; and that ſhe lived to cloſe her mother's eyes, as the moſt acute of her ſufferings.

After that affecting period, ſhe found herſelf in the world as one who had no relation to it, or intereſt in it; without joy in the preſent, and without hope in the future part of life; at once an affecting example to the princes of the earth, of the vanity of ſublunary greatneſs, and a warning to the ſex, not to preſume too confidently, that innocence alone is out of the reach of ſlander.

Death at laſt looked upon her with a compaſſionate eye, and drew the curtain of her calamities: but ſo peculiar was the rigour of her deſtiny, that even death could ſcarce redeem her out of the vindictive hands of her oppreſſors; thoſe moſt concerned in her loſs being denied the common privilege of expreſſing their ſenſe of it even in a ceremonial mourning.

She died in the caſtle Ahlen, in the electorate of Brunſwick, Nov. 2. 1726, after an impriſonment of more than thirty-ſix years, and about ſeven months before the death of her huſband King George I. She was buried in a private manner; and the Prince her ſon and his family were forbidden to ſhew the leaſt public mark of concern at her deceaſe.

[The Marquis of Polnitz, in his Memoirs, gives this account of the tranſaction above related.

"In the neighbourhood of Zell," ſays he, "there is the caſtle of Ahlen, where the unfortunate daughter of the laſt Duke of Zell, by Mademoiſelle d'Olbreuſe, ended her days, after ſhe had *retired there thirty-ſix* years. She had been promiſed in marriage to Auguſtus William, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick Lunenburg Wolfenbuttle; but her father the Duke, by the intrigues of the Princeſs Sophia, Ducheſs of Hanover, married her againſt her will, and againſt the conſent of her mother, to the Hereditary Prince George Lewis, who was afterwards King of Great Britain, by right of his mother, and who died in the year 1727, as he came to make the tour of his hereditary dominions. She was fixteen years old at her marriage with the Prince, who was then twenty-two." *Polnitz's Memoirs, vol. 1. p. 62.*]

Blanks being left in the original for the names of the perſons mentioned in the above narrative, ſome of them may perhaps be miſtaken. The name of the Princeſs herſelf was Sophia Dorothea, *and not* Chriſtina, *as ſhe is called in the contents, &c. of Nov. Mag. The facts, however, are ſaid to be true: and have a near reſemblance to thoſe of a ſuffering Princeſs now under confinement in the ſame electorate.* Gent. Mag.

A private letter from one Quaker to another.

Friend John, I deſire thee to be ſo kind as to go to one of thoſe ſinful men in the fleſh called an attorney, and let him take out an inſtrument with a ſeal thereunto, by means whereof we may ſeize the outward tabernacle of George Green, and bring him before the lamb-ſkin men at Weſtminſter, and teach him to do as he would be done by. I reſt thy friend in the light, R. G.

A

Inſtitutes of Moral Philoſophy. For the uſe of the ſtudents in the college of Edinburgh. By Adam Ferguſon, LL.D. The ſecond edition, reviſed and corrected. 2 *s.* 6 *d. in boards.* Kincaid & Creech and Bell, Edinburgh.

ON the firſt publication of this book, we inſerted the table of contents entire, and gave ſome extracts from the book [xxxi. 582.]. In this edition there are ſome additions. — We now give two extracts more, viz.

Part 1. chap. 1. § 4.

Varieties of the Human Race.

Under the general form and aſpect of mankind, there are conſiderable varieties of the race.

Men being diſperſed over the face of the earth, receive the influences of climate, ſituation, and ſoil.

The animal and rational temperament, is comparatively phlegmatic and dull in cold climates, is more ardent and quick in warm climates, but has always poſſeſſed a diſtinguiſhed ſuperiority in the temperate.

Apart from theſe diſtinctions, the diverſities of race are marked by a difference of ſtature, features, and complexion.

Mankind may be referred to ſix different races:

The European, the Samoeide, the Tartar, the Hindoo, the Negro, and the American. — *Buffon of the varieties of the human race.*

Part 3. chap. 3.

Of a Future State.

Contrary to appearances at death, the human ſoul has been generally ſuppoſed to ſurvive its ſeparation from the body, and to be reſerved to a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments.

This apprehenſion is agreeable to the moſt rational notions of the goodneſs and juſtice of God.

That goodneſs which diſpoſed the Almighty to create, may likewiſe diſpoſe him for ever to preſerve his intelligent creatures.

There is a continual creation of rational as well as animal natures.

But animal natures are certainly extinguiſhed; why not rational?

The firſt is neceſſary. The world would be overſtocked with animals, if generations did not die to make way for each other.

But the world of ſpirits may, without inconvenience, increaſe for ever.

The deſire of immortality is inſtinctive, and is a reaſonable intimation of what is intended by the author of this deſire.

The progreſs of man's intelligent nature may be continued beyond the attainments of this life.

The government of God is righteous; but man's inſtinctive deſire of diſtributive juſtice is not fulfilled in this life. Hence the univerſal belief, that wicked men are to receive additional puniſhments, and good men additional rewards, in a future ſtate.

" Diverſo itinere, malos a bonis loca tetra, inculta, fœda, atque formidoloſa, habere." — *Cato, in Salluſt's Hiſt. Cat. conſpiracy.*

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The Engliſh preacher; or, Sermons on the principal ſubjects of religion and morality. Selected, reviſed, and abridged, from various authors. Vols 3 and 4. [373]. 6 *s. Johnſon.*

An eſſay on the juſtice of God. 6 *d. Johnſon* —— Endeavours to " give the reader right apprehenſions of the divine juſtice, — ſuch as repreſent the great God to us, not in a forbidding, but in an amiable and endearing light." In what manner our author reconciles theſe ſeeming y jarring principles, infinite juſtice and infinite mercy, will be ſeen by thoſe who peruſe the eſſay: for us, after all that we have ſeen of human attempts to inveſtigate the divine nature and perfections, we remain where we ſet out, in the full conviction, that finite underſtandings can never comprehend infinity; and that Dr Young's poſition is abſolutely incontrovertible: " A God alone can comprehend a God." M.

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A letter to the Rev. Mr Bowman, occasioned by a present of his book, intitled, *A review of the doctrines of the Reformation, &c.* By a layman. 9 d. *Robinson.* —— This layman seems to be the unlettered Christian mentioned in the foregoing article, or a craftsman of the like occupation. C.

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* *A remarkable instance of this appears in the volume now before us; where* (13° *Geo. III. c.* 77. § 29.) "*the farther sum of* 8750 *l. is granted to Mr John Harrison, for the discovery of the invention of his time-keeper.*" *Thus, since the famous act* 12° *Ann, the sum of* 20,000 *l. hath been actually paid for the discovery of the longitude; and the act is still in force.*

out

out all its revolutions, and all the periods of its exiſtence, from the creation to the final renovation of all things. By the author of an eſſay on redemption, [Dr William Worthington.]. 6 s. *Rivington.*

Some additional obſervations [xxxii. 439.] on the method of preſerving ſeeds, from foreign parts, for the benefit of our American colonies. With an account of the garden of St Vincent, under the care of Dr George Young. By John Ellis, F. R. S. 1 s. *Boyer.* —— Had the methods of preſervation here recommended, been put in practice by Meſſ. Banks and Solander, in their late voyage round the globe, we poſſibly might not now have had cauſe to lament the total loſs of all the ſeeds of that valuable plant the chlamydia, which they brought from New Zealand; which plant yields a very fine kind of material for cordage, in ſtrength greatly ſuperior to our hemp; as hath been proved by experiments made here with ſome of the leaves. This was a national loſs, which may never be repaired — Theſe gentlemen took care to bring away, from their native ſoil, a very large quantity of the ſeeds of this inеſtimable plant; but unfortunately, ſays Mr Ellis, "the beſt ſpecimens were placed between papers, ſo that, notwithſtanding the germen of the ſeeds looked very fair in the microſcope, yet, owing to their long continuance between the damp papers in ſo tedious a voyage, none of them vegetated." Had they been put into ſmall, dry, cloſe boxes, or tin caniſters, Mr Ellis thinks they would probably have retained their vegetative principle: and there ſeems to have been no reaſon to queſtion their growing and thriving in our climate, as well as in their own. M.

An eſſay towards a natural hiſtory of the county of Dublin. Accommodated to the noble deſigns of the Dublin ſociety. By John Rutty, M. D. 2 vols. 10 s 6 d. *Johnſton* —— Our author treats, firſt, of the ſituation, air, water, and ſoil, of the city of Dublin, with the diet and exerciſe of its inhabitants, and ſome other particulars; next of the bills of mortality, the number of its inhabitants, (which he thinks greatly exceed 62,000, and that double that number might not be an extravagant computation), and the pernicious uſe of ſpirituous liquors; then of vegetables; afterward of quadrupeds, birds, fiſhes, and inſects; and in the ſecond volume, of the various ſoils, minerals, mineral waters, the weather and ſeaſons, winds, &c. It has been remarked, that among mankind the number of males born is generally greater than that of females: the proportion appears to be various in different countries, and at different times. Dr Short remarks, that in ſituations favourable to the health and vigour of the conſtitution, the proportion of the males to the females is generally greater than elſewhere. Thus in ſome dry mountainous countries it is in the ratio of 17 to 15; and in others, of 19 to 15. In France, during a ſeries of thirty years, the proportion was as 24 to 23; in Germany it has been fixed at the rate of 12 to 11; and, in London, we believe the number of males born is to that of females generally as 14 to 13. With reſpect to Dublin, Dr Rutty preſents us with three tables, including ſo many different periods of time, from which it appears, that the uſual proportion of the males to the females declined ſo much between the years 1723 and 1757, that whereas previous to the former period it generally ſtood at the rate of 20 to 16, the number of males and females at the latter was near upon an equality. But what is yet more remarkable, from the period laſt mentioned to the year 1770 inclusive, the number of females born was greater than that of the males. In the year 1769, the males baptized were 939, and the females 1128. When we conſider, that this change in the uſual proportion between the ſexes, began to take place ſoon after the enormous abuſe of ſpirituous liquors was introduced into Dublin, there ſeems to be too much ground to conclude that it proceeds entirely from that cauſe. That the inordinate uſe of ſpirituous liquors tends to diminiſh fecundity, is a propoſition which we believe to have a foundation in truth; but how, beſides this effect, they operate towards altering the natural ratio between the ſexes, the inſcrutable nature of the ſubject will not permit us to determine with certainty: the fact, however, ſeems to countenance the opinion, that the ſexes of children depend upon the reſpective vigour or imbecility of the conſtitution of their parents. C.

The gardener's and planter's calendar. Containing the method of raiſing timber-trees, fruit-trees, and quick for hedges. With directions for forming and managing a garden, every month in the year. Alſo, many new improvements in the art of gardening. By R. Weſton, Eſq; author of the univerſal botaniſt. 3 s 6 d. *Carnan.* —— "The fair reſult of the author's actual experience." Mr Weſton is a curious obſerving man. M.

Obſervations on the nature and cure of fevers. By William Grant, M. D. 2 vols. 10 s. *Cadell.* —— Dr Grant's *Inquiry into the nature, riſe, and progreſs, of the fevers moſt common in London*, was firſt publiſhed in 1771. The work has been conſiderably augmented and improved, with the addition of a ſecond part entirely new. This performance, conſidered as a literary compoſition, abounds with repetitions, and is chargeable with many imperfections, not only in regard to the author's arrangement of his materials, but to his diction. Yet, as a medical production,

tion, we ſcruple not to affirm, that it contains more ſound practice, and more critical diſcriminating knowledge of fevers, than is, perhaps, to be found in any other book on the ſubject, from Sydenham to the preſent time. M.

Advice to people afflicted with the gout: containing practical obſervations upon the treatment of patients in the different ſtages of that diſorder; and the means of preventing thoſe ſevere paroxyſms which are ſo terrible to the human ſpecies. By J. Williams, M. D. 1 s. 6 d. *Becket* —— According to Dr Williams's hypotheſis, which is alſo that of ſome others, the original cauſe of the gout exiſts in a relaxation of the ſolids, and not in a previous indiſpoſition of the fluids, as many have imagined; the latter, in his opinion, being only the conſequence of a deviation of the former from the ſtandard of health —To forward the expulſion of the arthritic matter, where nature wants aſſiſtance, Dr Williams adviſes the giving a ſcruple, or half a drachm, of muſk, every ſix hours. Three or four doſes of this drug, he tells us, will have ſurpriſing effects in ſuch a ſituation: the expulſion of the gouty matter will be promoted, the ſpaſms of the muſcles removed, and the violence of the pain abated. C.

Medical and chirurgical obſervations, as an appendix to a former publication [xxx. 535.] By Benjamin Gooch, ſurgeon, 5 s. 6 d. *Robinſon* —— ſir John Pringle, by encouraging Mr Gooch to the publication of theſe obſervations, has not only evinced his own judgement and candour, but likewiſe ſhewn a diſintereſted regard for the advancement of medical ſcience. C.

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er of Letters; a place which he obtained upon his own application, in conſequence of a peculiar talent which he was found to poſſeſs for the purpoſe. The art of ſecret writing is undoubtedly of great antiquity, and was frequently practiſed by the Greeks and Romans. Of this ſort of device was the *Scytale* of the Lacedemonians, by which a correſpondence was maintained between the magiſtrates and their generals abroad. Julius Cæſar and Auguſtus had alſo their particular methods of ſecret communication, which conſiſted in changing the order of the alphabet, ſo that the power of the ſeveral letters was altered. Several methods of maintaining ſecret correſpondence are here delineated; ſuch as that practiſed by the Earl of Argyle the method invented by Lord Bacon, and other contrivances for the ſame purpoſe, which may be found in the writings of Bp Wilkins. C.

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"The author has had the ſatisfaction to find, that his plan hath met with univerſal approbation, both at home and abroad; and has been generally acknowledged to be the moſt regular, and moſt comprehenſive, that has yet been formed. With regard to his abilities for carrying it into execution, he ſhall only ſay, that the opinions of the beſt judges of hiſtorical compoſitions have been ſo favourable as to give the fulleſt encouragement to his future labours.

Animated, therefore, by the proſpect of ſucceſs, and excited by the perſuaſions of his learned friends, he is determined to proceed with ſpirit in the execution of his deſign; depending on the candour of the public, and truſting to the patronage of all ſuch as wiſh to ſee the hiſtory of their own country compoſed on a plan which leads to the inveſtigation of many particulars neglected by other hiſtorians.

The remainder of this hiſtory, continued according to this plan, from the landing of William Duke of Normandy, to the union of the Britiſh crowns, by the acceſſion of James I. to the throne of England, will be comprehended in four volumes; and if it ſhall be thought proper to continue it, from that period to the preſent times, other four volumes will finiſh the whole. One volume, ſo contrived as to form a complete work of itſelf, as far as it extends, will be publiſhed, it is hoped, every other ſpring.

The remoteneſs of the period on which the former volume was employed, and the ſmall connection which the greater part of the preſent inhabitants of this iſland have with the original Britons, might render the ſubject leſs intereſting to many readers. But the whole people of England are deeply intereſted in the hiſtory of their Anglo-Saxon anceſtors, which makes the principal ſubject of the preſent volume. It is indeed altogether impoſſible to form diſtinct ideas of the real character of the Engliſh nation, now one of the greateſt, braveſt, and moſt flouriſhing nations on earth, or of the origin of the preſent free and happy conſtitution of G. Britain, without acquiring a previous knowledge of the hiſtory, laws, government, and manners, of the Anglo-Saxons."

An Ode on the battle of Gladſmuir, 1745.*

By William Hamilton of Bangower, Eſq;

AS over Gladſmuir's blood-ſtain'd field,
SCOTIA, imperial goddeſs, flew,
Her lifted ſpear and radiant ſhield
Conſpicuous blazing to the view,

* *A few copies of this poem were thrown off ſoon after the battle* [vii. 439.], *and ſet to muſic by Mr Macgibbon.* Edin. Mag.

Her

Her viſage, lately clouded with deſpair,
Now reaſſum'd its firſt majeſtic air.

Such ſeen as oft, in battle warm,
She glow'd through many a martial age;
Or mild to breathe the civil charm,
In pious plans and counſel ſage:
For, o'er the mingling glories of her face,
A manly greatneſs heighten'd female grace.

Loud as the trumpet rolls its ſound,
Her voice the power celeſtial rais'd;
Whilſt her victorious ſons around
In ſilent joy and wonder gaz'd:
The ſacred Muſes heard th' immortal lay,
And thus to earth the notes of Fame convey.

"'Tis done! my ſons! 'tis nobly done!
Victorious over tyrant pow'r;
How quick the race of fame was run!
The work of ages in one hour:
Slow creeps th' oppreſſive weight of ſlaviſh reigns;
One glorious moment roſe, and burſt your chains.

But late, forlorn, dejected, pale,
A prey to each inſulting foe;
I fought the grove and gloomy vale,
To vent in ſolitude my woe:
Now to my hand the balance fair reſtor'd;
Once more I wield on high th' imperial ſword.

What arm has this deliverance wrought?
'Tis he! the gallant youth appears;
O warm in fields, and cool in thought!
Beyond the ſlow advance of years!
Haſte, let me, reſcu'd now from future harms,
Strain cloſe the filial virtue in my arms.

Early I nurs'd this royal youth,
Ah! ill detain'd on foreign ſhores;
I fill'd his mind with love of truth,
With fortitude and wiſdom's ſtores:
For when a noble action is decreed,
Heav'n forms the hero for the deſtin'd deed.

Nor could the ſoft ſeducing charms
Of mild Heſperia's blooming ſoil,
E'er quench his noble thirſt of arms,
Of generous deeds and honeſt toil:
Fir'd with the warmth a country's love imparts,
He fled their weakneſs, but admir'd their arts.

With him I plough'd the ſtormy main;
My breath inſpir'd th' auſpicious gale;
Reſerv'd for Gladſmuir's glorious plain,
Through dangers wing'd his daring ſail;
Where, form'd with inborn worth, he durſt oppoſe
His ſingle valour to an hoſt of foes.

He came! he ſpoke! and all around,
As ſwift as heav'n's quick-darted flame,
Shepherds turn'd warriors at the ſound,
And every boſom beat for fame:
They caught heroic ardour from his eyes,
And at his ſide the willing heroes riſe.

Rouſe, England! rouſe, Fame's nobleſt ſon,
In all thy ancient ſplendor ſhine;
If I the glorious work begun,
O let the crowning palm be thine:
I bring a prince, for ſuch is Heav'n's decree,
Who overcomes but to forgive and free.

So ſhall fierce wars and tumults ceaſe,
While Plenty crowns the ſmiling plain;
And Induſtry, fair child of Peace,
Shall in each crowded city reign:
So ſhall theſe happy realms for ever prove
The ſweets of union, liberty, and love.

EPILOGUE, written by R. CUMBERLAND, Eſq; and ſpoken by Mr Hull and Mrs Mattocks at Covent-Garden Theatre, after the Jealous Wife, performed on Thurſday, Dec. 23. for the uſe of the Society at the Thatch'd-Houſe tavern for the relief and diſcharge of perſons impriſoned for ſmall debts.

The curtain riſes, and diſcovers a priſon; at ſome diſtance a woman poorly habited, and in a diſconſolate attitude; after ſtanding for ſome time motionleſs, in a poſture of fixed attention, ſhe ſpeaks.

WOMAN.

THou loathſome dungeon, in whoſe dreary womb
The pining debtor finds a living tomb;
Where 'midſt the clank of chains and diſmal yells
Of ſhackled felons my ſad huſband dwells;
From his dark cell, oh give him to my view!
Let him look forth, and take a laſt adieu.

As ſhe advances toward the priſon, a perſon in gentleman's apparel accoſts her.

MAN.

Stay, child of ſorrow, thou whoſe piercing groans
Might move to pity e'en theſe ſenſeleſs ſtones,
Why doſt thou bend thy melancholy way
To that dread dungeon? Child of ſorrow, ſtay.

WOMAN.

Why ſhould I ſtay, or my ſad griefs impart?
Can there be pity in a human heart?
Away, and let me die—

MAN.

No; if 'tis there
You ſeek ſome captive friend, renounce deſpair;
For tho' the iron hand of Law has barr'd
Thoſe ſurly doors which you dread manſion guard,
Know there are found, on whoſe dilated breaſts
The heav'n-deſcended dove of pity reſts,
Souls that delight with ſoft'ning ſmiles to cheer
The broken heart, and dry Affliction's tear,
Pluck the wan debtor from his noiſome den,
And launch him on the chearful walks of men.

WOMAN.

If ſuch there be, oh lead me to their ſight,
And let me plead a wretched ſufferer's right:

Can

Can there be truth, humanity, or ſenſe,
In laws that make misfortune an offence?
Torn from his famiſh'd babes, and frantic wife.
A father, huſband, there muſt end his life:
Stretch'd on his ſtraw the guiltleſs captive lies,
While round his temples ſickly damps ariſe,
That ev'n the murderer's ignominious fate
Were welcome refuge from his hopeleſs ſtate.
Loſt are the hands whoſe honeſt labour fed
His helpleſs innocents with daily bread;
For day by day the buſy loom he ply'd
With ſoft Contentment ſinging by his ſide:
Till Heav'n flung out the ſignal to deſtroy,
And dropt its curtain o'er this ſcene of joy:
Nine tedious weeks the languid patient lay
To dire Diſeaſe an unreſiſting prey;
The tenth ſucceeded — when alas! behold
A worſe tormentor in a human mould,
A griping creditor; eſcape who can,
When man's great foe aſſumes the ſhape of man?
Steel'd to their trade, and deaf to all their cries,
Relentleſs ruffians ſeize their legal prize;
From my fond arms a dying huſband tear,
And plunge their victim in a dungeon — there.

MAN.

Enough! go ſpeak the healing words of peace
To thy ſad mate, and bear him this releaſe;
Tell him the Muſe, which on theſe ſcenes attends,
That balſam to his wounded ſpirit ſends;
And know this truth thyſelf, 'Tis not alone
The Preacher's pulpit, and the Monarch's throne,
That Charity frequents; but in this age
She guides the Theatre, and treads the Stage:
Lo! ſhe is preſent, caſt your eyes around,
And here in each Spectator's heart ſhe's found.

An irregular ODE for the NEW YEAR.

I.

SEE where December haſtes away;
On quiv'ring pinions faſt ſhe flies
To awful gloom, extinguiſh'd day,
For ever hid from mortal eyes,
To join her ancient ſire;
To dark oblivion now conſign'd,
Where conſciouſneſs no more ſhall range,
Save when remembrance to the mind,
In chequer'd colours paints the change:
Thus days and years expire.

II.

And now the year is fled,
With all its frowns and ſmiles,
That circling, as the minutes ran,
Now round their various bleſſings ſpread,
While Fancy with her charms beguiles;
And now, by Sorrow's pencil drawn,
Contract the wide-extended ſkies
Into a narrow tomb,
And bid horrific clouds ariſe
To aggravate the gloom.

III.

Adieu, ye ſcenes! farewell, ye days!
Where Mem'ry, like a ſtranger ſtrays,
And lingers ſtill behind:
Officious kindneſs! how ſevere,
To bend o'er faded Pleaſure's urn;
To drop, forlorn, the parting tear,
And ſay, they never ſhall return
To chear the drooping mind.

IV.

Yet Hope, bleſs'd maid! with ſmiling mien,
Wipes the wet cheek, diſpels the gloomy ſcene;
Bids me, exulting, hail the new-born year,
Devoid of grief, or coward fear;
While Time, faſt haſt'ning to his deſtin'd goal,
Kind ſoother of the pain of human woes!
May fairer proſpects yet diſcloſe,
To charm the eye, and bleſs the ſoul,
And ſtrew, with ſweeter flowers, the thorny way,
That leads to tranſports new, and never ending day.

V.

See! WINTER, with his chearleſs train,
His aſpect keen, his frown ſevere!
Wide o'er the world extends his reign,
And robes in ſnows the infant year;
While Nature's beauties all are loſt,
Faſt bound in chains of iron froſt:
And leafleſs is the foreſt glade,
And barren is the rural ſcene,
In weeds of ruthful ſorrow clad,
Stript of their dreſs of lively green.

VI.

No more to charm the liſtening ear,
From tufted groves or woodland ſteep,
The airy ſongſters tune their thrilling ſong:
And kindly breezes, as they ſweep
The flow'r-embroider'd vales along,
No rich perfumes on downy wings they bear,
But tempeſts howl, and chilling ſtorms ariſe,
Weep o'er the fields, and cloud the deſert ſkies.

VII.

Yet ſoon from genial climes again,
Triumphing o'er the northern blaſt,
Reviving SPRING, in verdure dreſt,
Shall melt the ſnows, unbind the plain;
Shall paint the landſcape, deck the velvet ground,
And Nature's face with heighten'd ſmiles renew;
While ſequent SUMMER, with profuſion crown'd,
Shall o'er the world her roſy garlands ſtrew,
And yellow AUTUMN, bending o'er the plain,
Shall bleſs the cloſing year, and ſhut the finiſh'd ſcene.

Glaſgow. W. PEEBLES.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

We formerly mentioned [602.], that M. Romanzow, on account of the ſickneſs in his army, reſolved to put them into winter-quarters. But the arrival of two couriers, one from the Crimea, giving an account of the advantages there gained, and the other from Peterſburg, ordering another attempt to be made upon Siliſtria, determined the Marſhal to change his deſign. Diſpoſitions accordingly were made, large detachments puſhed over the Danube, and ſome bloody actions have enſued, the particulars of which will appear from the following accounts.

"*Extract of a letter which Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian miniſter at the Hague, received from Peterburg, dated Nov.* 26. I have the honour to acquaint you, that Maj.-Gen. Prince Dolgorucki is arrived at Czarſko-Zelo, from the main army, with the important news, that, in conſequence of the diſpoſitions of Field-Marſhal Count Romanzow, to make a general motion on the other ſide of the Danube, orders were given to Gen. Ungern to paſs that river at Iſmael with part of his corps, to advance to Karaſſow and Baſarzick, in order to diſlodge the enemy from that important poſt. Pr. Dolgorucki was to paſs that river at Hirſowa, in conjunction with the corps under Gen. Suwarow, ſupported by that of Gen. Ungern. Gen. Potemkin was to ſend troops and large artillery to an iſland oppoſite Siliſtria, in order to batter that place. Gen. Soltikow had diſpoſitions to make on the ſide of Ternovo, and even to ſend troops beyond the river. Part of theſe diſpoſitions met with the deſired ſucceſs: Gen. Ungern and Pr. Dolgorucki having joined, beat the enemy entirely on the 28th of October, near Karaſſow, where there was a body of 15,000 Turks; the latter had 1500 killed, and 772 taken priſoners, with their commander, Omer, a baſhaw of three tails. Our troops afterwards took poſſeſſion of Baſarzick, with abudance of baggage and ammunition, and near forty pieces of cannon. After this ſucceſs, theſe two generals were ordered to make an attempt upon Varna and Chiumla, in order to deprive the enemy of the ſubſiſtence they had laid up there for the winter.

"*Extract of a letter from M. Romanzow's army, Nov.* 28. Lt-Gen. Ungern, and Pr. George de Dolgorucki, attacked, at Karaſſow, Oct. 23. the Seraſkier Daghiſtanli Ali Pacha, totally defeated him, took his whole camp, artillery, baggage, and 772 priſoners. The ſame generals, on the 28th, defeated another body of the enemy's troops, and took poſſeſſion of Baſarzick, a town well ſituated, and famous among the Turks for being the place of nativity of the father of the reigning Sultan.

After theſe expeditions theſe generals ſeparated, one marching to Varna, and the other towards Shumna, to execute the further diſpoſitions of Field-Marſhal Romanzow. Varna is the only port upon the Black ſea on the ſide of Europe where ſhips can enter. The taking of this town deprives the Turks of the means of ſupplying the army of the Grand Vizir by ſea, and that every thing muſt be ſent from Conſtantinople by land, which, on account of the ſituation of this country, is, if not impracticable, at leaſt very difficult."

"*Warſaw, Dec.* 9. Letters from Moldavia, dated Nov. 9. confirm the defeat of a body of 15,000 Turks, by the Gen^{s} Ungern and Pr. Dolgorucki, followed by the taking of the city of Baſarzick, which was delivered up to be pillaged. They add, that after theſe happy ſucceſſes, Pr. Dolgorucki went in purſuit of the enemy, of whom he killed 1500, and made about 1000 priſoners, among which were three pachas.—The above letters add, that the booty which the Ruſſians have made on this occaſion conſiſts of 40,000 horſes, 30,000 horned cattle, 100,000 ſheep, beſides a conſiderable quantity of grain and other proviſions which the Seraſkier Numan Pacha, who is alſo among the number of priſoners, was conducting beyond Mount Balkan."

"*Vienna, Dec.* 2. We have juſt received authentic advices, that Gen. Soltikow has defeated and diſperſed a very large body of Turks, amounting to 11,000 horſe and foot, under Hinman Baſſa, ſon to the Pacha of that name, in Wallachia, where they had made head, and poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome very important places, but were at laſt forced to an engagement in the open field by the General, who entirely routed them, took 1500 priſoners, with all the artillery, baggage, &c. 2000 of the Turks were killed, and 3000 wounded. The

Ruſſians had above 4000 men killed and wounded."

"*Amſterdam, Dec.* 23. By advices from Conſtantinople, we learn, that the Grand Vizir, without waiting for any reinforcements, put his army in motion the 6th of laſt month, and marched with Mahomet's ſtandard for Baſarzick, in order to diſlodge the enemy from that place; which news cauſes great uneaſineſs at the Porte, as the fate of Bulgaria depends on the ſucceſs of that enterpriſe."

"*Warſaw, Dec.* 15. We have received from different parts a confirmation of the defeat of the Grand Vizir. Theſe advices, as alſo the intelligence received by Lt-Gen. Romanius, all agree in the following particulars. The army of the Grand Vizir is entirely beat and diſperſed. He eſcaped from the Ruſſians with great difficulty; and, as we learn he has not been ſeen amongſt the run-aways, it is preſumed that he is killed. The Turks in this action loſt their military cheſt, containing 2,500,000 piaſters, papers, baggage, and all their artillery, conſiſting of 150 pieces of cannon; with much difficulty they ſaved their camels; in ſhort, every thing fell a prey to the conquerors. The remainder of the Ruſſian army, which incamped on this ſide of the Danube, has paſſed that river, in order to puſh on with vigour the operations of the winter-campaign, which was begun with ſo much ſucceſs."

The accounts received of theſe actions from Conſtantinople are as follows.

"*Conſtantinople, Oct.* 24. The advices received here from our army are of ſuch a nature, as to inſpire nothing but grief and fear. Gen. Ungern has diſperſed, without much trouble, a body of 25,000 of our troops, the Seraſkier Achmet Benedid having made but a very ſhort ſtand. That body retired to Siliſtria; which the Ruſſians, it is feared, have begun to beſiege. It is aſſured, that there have been two more engagements, one near Choriſwa, and the other near Cule in Wallachia, the particulars of which we have not yet received; but the conſternation obſerved among the regency, give room to conjecture the truth."

"*Conſtantinople, Nov.* 17. The 12th inſtant, a Tartar arrived from the Grand Vizir's army, who was only charged with a verbal account, that a corps of our troops, commanded by Apti Pacha and Chaous Pacha, amounting to about 40,000 men, who were going to attack the Ruſſians in their retrenchments at Baſarzick, in order to diſlodge them from thence, and force them to repaſs the Danube, and by that means prevent their taking up their winter-quarters on this ſide of that river, had the misfortune, not only to ſee their intentions entirely defeated, but were moſtly cut to pieces by the Ruſſians, who made 10,000 of them priſoners.

This courier adds, that two Turkiſh commanders were among the ſlain; and that thoſe who eſcaped the enemy's ſword, fled to the Grand Vizir, and threatened openly to revolt againſt him, if he did not immediately march in perſon againſt the Ruſſians, and redeem their captive comerades; that the Grand Vizir, fearing they ſhould keep their promiſe, had marched at the head of his whole army to attack the enemy; who, notwithſtanding the inferiority of their forces, after a bloody battle, entirely defeated the Ottoman army; that the Grand Vizir was ſaid to be dangerouſly wounded; and that the enemy, after this victory, marched againſt Varna; moſt of the inhabitants of which place, fearing they ſhould be pillaged by the Coſſacks, had fled with the moſt valuable part of their effects.

Theſe diſagreeable accounts have been confirmed by other expreſſes, which arrived the 14th and 15th, and have thrown the Grand Signior and the divan into the greateſt conſternation.

The divan aſſembled immediately on the arrival of theſe accounts, and orders were ſent for the ſame number of troops to march to the army as have been either made priſoners, or killed, in the late actions, that the utmoſt may be tried to prevent the Ruſſians from taking Varna.

At an aſſembly of the chiefs of the janiſſaries, it was reſolved, that 60,000 men were to be raiſed immediately, to whom the Grand Signior has granted a pay of 13 aſpres *per diem*."

The following are the accounts received of the operations of the fleet.

"*Venice, Nov.* 12. By a ſelucca juſt arrived expreſs from the Archipelago, we learn, that a very ſevere engagement has lately happened in the Black ſea, off the coaſt of Romania, between a ſmall ſquadron of the Ruſſians, conſiſting of a 50 gun ſhip, and two frigates of 20 guns each, and ſeven Turkiſh veſſels of force, with a Raguſan ſhip of 60 guns. The action began early in the morning, and laſted

laſted till three in the afternoon; when the Turks fled, the Raguſan ſhip being taken, and two others ſunk. The Ruſſians were much diſabled, and loſt a great number of men."

"*Leghorn, Dec.* 12. Capt. Alexander Panajotti, commander of a Ruſſian frigate of 20 guns, found himſelf ſurrounded by 13 Dulcignian ſhips, near the iſle of Zante, on the 21ſt ult.; and as he found no poſſibility to eſcape, he reſolved to fight them as long as poſſible, but not to ſurrender himſelf. He accordingly put himſelf in a poſture to fight. Two of the ſhips, which came too near, were ſunk by the furious fire of his guns; the other eleven, as ſoon as they ſaw it, dropped their courage, and fled: but the Ruſſian captain was keen enough to purſue them, and took two of them of 16 guns each, and brought them to the iſle of Zante, and the reſt eſcaped to different coaſts, where ſeveral of them fell into the hands of the Ruſſians."

Theſe ſucceſſive advantages gained by the Ruſſians over the Turks, have occaſioned great conſternation at Conſtantinople. The rich Muſſulmen do not permit, it is ſaid, their dead to be buried in that city, being apprehenſive it will fall into the hands of the infidels (as they call the Ruſſians), but ſend them to be buried at Scutari in Albania. Great murmurings and fermentations are ſaid likewiſe to prevail among the people; the janiſſaries abſolutely refuſe to go into the field of battle any more; money and proviſions are become very ſcarce; and to complete their misfortunes, the greateſt diſcord reigns among the members of the divan.

"*London, Dec.* 11. The Porte has lately been delivered from an enemy who had formerly much embarraſſed them on the ſide of Epirus. This was Stefano Piccolo, chief of the revolted Montenegrins, who, taking on himſelf the name and title of Peter III. Emperor of Ruſſia, drew on himſelf for ſome time the notice of ſeveral powers. They have, however, juſt received advice, that this impoſtor had been killed by a Grecian ſlave, with the ſtroke of an axe, who was afterwards lucky enough to eſcape his purſuers, and arrive at Scutari, where he was received with the acclamations of the people, and has been treated with great diſtinction by the baſha of that place, who has made him many rich preſents." [xxxi. 549.]

POLAND.

The treaties with the three powers, concerning the diviſion of the kingdom, are now ſigned. In conſequence of theſe acts of ceſſion, each of theſe powers have given orders to the commanders of their troops to evacuate Warſaw. The accounts follow.

"*Warſaw, Nov.* 24. At length the diſmemberment of this kingdom is ſettled, the king of Poland having ratified, the 19th inſt. the three treaties of ceſſion. The truth of this matter was doubted, as the ratification ſhould have been made in full ſenate, as has always been heretofore cuſtomary. From what motive the above form was diſpenſed with, is not known; but it is generally thought, the King was in a manner forced, at the preſſing inſtances of the miniſters from the three courts."

"*Vienna, Dec.* 1. A courier is juſt arrived from Warſaw, with certain advice of the treaty of ceſſion being ſigned with the courts of Vienna, Peterſburg, and Berlin; and he has brought to their Imperial Majeſties, the ratification of the King of Poland, dated Nov. 19. ſigned by the four chancellors, and ſealed with the great ſeal of Poland and Lithuania; in conſequence of which the troops of the three powers have already left that country."

"*Warſaw, Dec.* 1. Count Poninſki, marſhal of the general confederacy, has juſt publiſhed an order, which forbids every body, after the departure of the foreign troops out of the kingdom, to form any confederacies or illegal engagements like thoſe of Bar, which have brought ſo many calamities on their country; the general confederacy being determined to puniſh ſeverely all that ſhall be concerned in ſuch engagements. This precaution ſeems to be the more neceſſary at this time, becauſe there is advice that a new confederacy is formed in Great Poland; but ſome regiments are ſent thither to quell it."

"*Warſaw, Dec.* 7. We are now waiting with the utmoſt impatience for the reſult of the conferences reſpecting the future government, and the ſettling of other important matters relative to this kingdom. The acts of ceſſion have freed us from every doubt with regard to the claims of foreign powers, whoſe poſſeſſions cannot now be contended againſt. However, much remains to be done to

bring back this kingdom to the tranquillity and eaſe it has formerly enjoyed, which, it is ſaid, will be re-eſtabliſhed on ſo firm a baſis, that no common occurrence can ſhake."

"*Warſaw, Dec.* 8. The treaty being ſigned between the three powers and this republic, there remains nothing but to ſettle our future form of government, which, by a memoire delivered by the miniſters of the above three powers, is ſaid to be modelled as follows.

I. If the King will renounce conferring all military charges, as well as the four regiments of the republic's guards, a peculiar guard ſhall be raiſed for the ſafety of his Majeſty's perſon, at the republic's expence, of which regiment of guards his Majeſty ſhall have the entire diſpoſition.

II. If his Majeſty will renounce his right of nomination to all civil offices in the legiſlature, in return his Majeſty ſhall have the choice of any one of the three perſons returned to his Majeſty by the permanent council to fill up the reſpective charges.

III. All the candidates ſhall be elected by the permanent council.

IV. The miniſters of ſtate (the two grand marſhals, the four chancellors, the two grand treaſurers, and the two marſhalls of the court) ſhall not have right by virtue of their places, to be of the permanent council; but may be regarded as ſenators, and in this quality may be eligible to be members of that council.

V. The King ſhall give up all right to conferring of ſtaroſties.

VI. All the members of the permanent council ſhall be choſen by the diet.

This, if agreed to, will ſettle ſome matters, but many more remain to be ſettled.

Prince Poniatowſki, brother to the King, is diſmiſſed from his office of grand chamberlain, and from being commandant of the regiment of crown-guards, horſe; and Count Vincent Potocki will ſucceed him in one of theſe places."

"*Warſaw, Dec.* 13. The miniſters of the three powers have juſt publiſhed proclamations in the names of their reſpective courts, commanding all the ſoldiers belonging to them, to hold themſelves in readineſs for marching out of this capital very early next month; and have likewiſe promiſed to pay every demand which may be juſtly made for the ſupport of the troops. The delegation has returned the miniſters public thanks for this meaſure, and they have likewiſe had a compliment of the ſame nature from his Poliſh Majeſty."

From the following article, and the treaty between the King of Pruſſia and the King and republic of Poland, juſt publiſhed, his Pruſſian Majeſty has given up all pretenſions to Dantzick.

"*Dantzick, Dec.* 10. M. Reichard, the Pruſſian agent in this city, has juſt laid before the magiſtracy a copy of the act of ceſſion granted by the diet of Warſaw to his Pruſſian Majeſty; and likewiſe the inſtrument ſo much expected, by which the King relinquiſhes all his claims of juriſdiction over Dantzick, but reſerves to himſelf the title of protector of the city. In conſequence of this condeſcenſion, the magiſtrates are to furniſh his Majeſty with a large ſum of money. The duty which was laid on by the King at Fahr Waſſer, and taken off lately, is again laid on by the magiſtracy."

By a letter from Dantzick, dated Dec. 24. we are informed, that the Pruſſian agent, and the Ruſſian miniſter, are both preparing to quit that city, having cloſed their negotiations to the ſatisfaction of all parties. The magiſtrates, ſenſible of the integrity of thoſe miniſters, are to give them magnificent preſents, as teſtimonies of their approbation.

Russia.

Diviſions have lately ariſen, and diſputes run very high, according to letters from Peterſburg, between the two parties for and againſt the proſecution of the war with the Turks. The party againſt it, at the head of which is Count Panin, repreſent the expences of blood and treaſure it hath already coſt, the univerſal poverty of the people, the low ſtate of the finances, and the advantageous terms of pacification which might now be made with the Porte. The party for war, however, have great influence at court, and warlike meaſures have been reſolved on. Count Panin, in conſequence of being oppoſed in his meaſures, has reſigned all his employments; and though repeated applications have been made to him to return to court, they have not met with ſucceſs.

"*Amſterdam, Nov.* 30. The Empreſs of Ruſſia is juſt about forming a plan, which, if it can be carried into execution, will render the Ruſſian nation (though juſt emerged from barbariſm) the

the happieſt and moſt flouriſhing ſtate in Europe. It is well known, that the Ruſſian empire is ſituated, partly in Aſia, and partly in Europe, having on its ſouth the Caſpian ſea, by which ſhe is able to give laws to Perſia, and on the north the White ſea and the Baltic; and has likewiſe many good navigable rivers, ſuperior to any in Europe. Her Imperial Majeſty, therefore, in order to make her empire the centre between Aſia and Europe, has formed a plan to unite the chief of the navigable rivers, that a navigation may be formed between the north and ſouth of her empire, and to have a communication opened with Perſia and Syria: and as ſhe never will make peace with the Ottoman empire, unleſs ſhe be allowed a free navigation in the Black ſea, and the ſea of Aſoph, which will enable her to carry on commerce in the Mediterranean, and from Aſia, India, and China, to the very heart of Europe; this noble plan, if brought to perfection, will bid fair to make Ruſſia a mercantile ſtate, and one of the moſt flouriſhing in Europe."

"*Peterſburg, Dec.* 16. The Ruſſian officers and ſailors are every day improving in their knowledge of naval affairs in general, under the auſpices of Sir Charles Knowles, who takes uncommon pains to eſtabliſh the Engliſh exerciſe throughout the Ruſſian navy. He has in perſon, during the autumn, viſited all the ſhips at Cronſtadt, Revel, and Riga, and made a thorough inſpection into their conditions, and gave ſuch orders in general as have given the higheſt ſatisfaction to the Empreſs and the whole court."

SWEDEN.

"*London, Dec.* 11. They write from Stockholm, that the King of Sweden having been informed, that it is a common practice, for officers in the army to pay certain ſums on being promoted; by which means many valuable officers who are not able to pay thoſe ſums, are prevented from riſing, and very often leſs-deſerving men promoted over them; his Majeſty has ſent orders to the chiefs of each regiment, to return an account by the end of January next, how this practice may beſt be put a ſtop to, that each one may be promoted according to his deſerts, without any pecuniary conſideration whatever." [xxviii. 251.]

"*Stockholm, Dec.* 3. His Swediſh Majeſty has at laſt taken away the laſt remains of ariſtocratic power, by depriving the nobility of the preſidencies of the colleges, and veſting the gift of thoſe poſts of honour entirely in himſelf. The nobility have in vain endeavoured to recover ſeveral parts of their power and honour: the King has taken ſuch effectual meaſures, that they are entirely deprived of the means, and the people are greatly pleaſed with the meaſure."

DENMARK.

"*Elſinore, Nov.* 23. His Britannic Majeſty's conſul at this place, having repreſented the danger to which the navigation of the Baltic was expoſed by the cuſtom practiſed annually of taking up the buoys of the grounds off Copenhagen, on the 1ſt of November, and not laying them down again till after Eaſter, an order has been iſſued for replacing them; which was accordingly done on the 13th of November; and for the future they are to remain there until the rigour of the ſeaſon puts a ſtop to the navigation." *Lond. gaz.*

We formerly mentioned [606.], that Ruſſia had ceded over to Denmark its right to the duchy of Holſtein. What equivalent Ruſſia has received, and how diſpoſed of, will appear from what follows.

"*Hamburg, Dec.* 10. Laſt Tueſday in the forenoon, the Duke of Holſtein Gottorp, Biſhop of Lubeck, arrived here with his ſon the Prince Co-adjutor of that biſhoprick. The next day the ſenate of this city ſent a deputation to compliment their Serene Highneſſes on their arrival; and the foreign miniſters had the honour to pay their court to their Serene Highneſſes, and were very graciouſly received. On Thurſday their Serene Highneſſes ſet out for Oldenburg, where, after the act of ceſſion of the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt is made on the part of Denmark to Monſieur de Saldern, in the name of the Grand Duke of Ruſſia, his Serene Highneſs the Biſhop will take poſſeſſion of them, and receive the oath of allegiance in his own name from the inhabitants." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Oldenburg, Dec.* 15. Yeſterday the poſſeſſion of the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt, which were lately ceded by the King of Denmark to the Grand Duke of Ruſſia, were transferred on the part of his Imperial Highneſs to the Biſhop of Lubeck." *Lond. gaz.*

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

"*Hague, Nov.* 30. The laſt letters from Berlin adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia is determined not to drive the Jeſuits out of his dominions. The following letter is ſaid to have been written by his Pruſſian Majeſty to his agent at Rome, in their behalf.

"Abbé Colombini, You have my authority to declare to every body, without oſtentation or affectation, and you will take an opportunity to inform the Pope, or his prime miniſter, that my determination with reſpect to the Jeſuits is, to protect them in my dominions, in the ſame manner as they have been hitherto. By the treaty of Breſlau, I guarantied the religion *in ſtatu quo*, and I never met with better prieſts than the Jeſuits. You may add, that as I am of the claſs of heretics, his Holineſs cannot grant me a diſpenſation for breaking my word, nor for deviating from the duty of an honeſt man or a king. Yours, &c. FREDERIC."

"*Berlin, Dec.* 1. His Pruſſian Majeſty ſeems to be reſolved that his conduct towards the Jeſuits ſhall be a ſtriking contraſt to that of the powers who are now oppreſſing them, (a term of the King's). Moſt people are at a loſs to aſſign reaſons for his extraordinary kindneſs towards that dangerous ſet of men: but the generality (perhaps a little too ſeverely) account for it, by revenge againſt ſome particular potentates, gaining fit inſtruments to ſupport his political deſigns, ſimilarity of principle, and a latent plan to poſſeſs himſelf of the riches which they have amaſſed."

A new duty of ten per cent. has lately been impoſed, by order of his Pruſſian Majeſty, upon all ſugars ſent from Hamburg into Saxony, Silеſia, Bohemia, and Hungary; which is the more grievous to that city, as a great part of its poor were employed in the manufacture of that commodity, and a large commerce was carried on by way of the Elbe, by means thereof. The duty is collected at Magdeburg.

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*Hague, Nov.* 23. Our people have ſent this year on the whale-fiſhery ninety-one ſhips; five of which were loſt, and nine returned empty. They have taken 194 whales, from which they have drawn 8597 tuns of oil. The Engliſh ſent only ſixty-one ſhips to this fiſhery, which caught 84 fiſh. The difference in favour of the Hollanders is 30 ſhips, and 110 fiſh. But the herring-fiſhery on the coaſt of England has been the moſt abundant that ever was known. The herrings heretofore frequented the ſeas of Sweden and Denmark, and the fiſhery carried on by the Danes on the coaſt of Schonen, brought in vaſt riches to the inhabitants. Some hiſtorians in the 13th century remark, that the great riches then abounding in Denmark aroſe from this fiſhery. It is for naturaliſts to account for the change of the route of theſe colonies of fiſh, which have always been the cauſe of much opulence where-ever they have ſhoaled."

FRANCE.

"*Paris, Nov.* 29. The loſſes ſuſtained by the terrible accident of blowing up the magazine of powder at Abbeville [607.] have been eſtimated, and are as follows. There were in the magazine 46,565 lb. of powder, 27 perſons were killed; there remain 130 wounded, of theſe about 20 were in a dangerous way; 1134 houſes have ſuffered greatly, and 57 were deſtroyed: beſides which, the loſſes ſuſtained by the manufactory of M. Vanrobais, the churches, chapels, the five religious houſes for men and eight for women, with the effects, merchandiſes, and cattle, deſtroyed by this accident, are eſtimated at 180,262 livres. The whole loſs amounts to 472,017 livres."

ITALY.

The inſurrection at Palermo [608.] is not yet appeaſed.

The Viceroy, whom the populace at Palermo, capital of Sicily, had forced to quit the iſland [552. 607.], made his public entry into Meſſina, with very great pomp, on the 20th; a full account of which is inſerted in the London gazette; from which authentic paper, the four following paragraphs are taken.

"*Meſſina, Oct.* 26. By the laſt accounts from Palermo, we learn, that the populace continued very riotous; and were divided into two parties; one of which had ſet up a mechanic for Viceroy; which the other party ſtrongly oppoſing, a ſcuffle enſued laſt Friday, and ſeven or eight loſt their lives, but the latter party got the better. However, the new Viceroy continues at the head of his faction, and has already impriſoned 600 perſons. Both parties have propoſed

ſed terms of accommodation to his Majeſty. In the mean time, the Viceroy has orders to prepare the troops; and it is ſaid ſeveral polaccas of burthen are ſailed from Naples for the out-ports of that kingdom, to be in readineſs to imbark others as occaſion may require."

"*Meſſina, Nov.* 9. His Catholic Majeſty has confirmed the Viceroy's reſidence in Meſſina, and given orders for ſending troops to reduce the revolters to obedience."

"*Naples, Nov.* 16. An order has been iſſued for the imbarkation of about 450 men from hence, who are to join near 1000 more at Meſſina, and to march into the neighbourhood of Palermo. Count Coroſa, and the troops deſtined for Sicily, are detained here by bad weather.

The maeſtranza of Palermo (conſiſting of the tradeſmen of that city) feeling the effects of a total ſtagnation in their buſineſs, and of the irregularities of the loweſt claſs of people, (who, taking advantage of the preſent confuſion, commit every enormity), ſhew their zeal by acting with the utmoſt ſeverity againſt the rabble, ſeveral of whom have been executed, ſome ſent hither, and the gaols filled with others. They have likewiſe, it is ſaid, requeſted this goverment to aſſiſt them with troops, in order to reſtore tranquillity to their capital."

The following articles give a dreadful account of devaſtations occaſioned by ſtorms.

"*Milan, Oct.* 22. Of all the ſtorms that have happened this year in different parts of Europe, none has produced ſuch fatal effects as that which happened towards the end of September upon the lake of Lugano. This lake is ſituated between that of Coſmo and the lake Majeur, ſurrounded by mountains on every ſide, moſt of them cultivated, and there are thirty towns and villages on its banks. The ſky was ſerene, but all on a ſudden it became darkened, and after a little lightning and thunder, there fell ſuch a torrent of rain, as ſwept away all before it, trees, houſes, bridges, mills, vineyards, &c. In ſhort, the damage done by it is amazing."

"*Naples, Nov.* 16. At the Cava, about twenty-two miles from Naples, on Friday laſt, a violent land-flood carried away a village, and burried about 200 perſons in its ruins." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Naples, Nov.* 16. The heavy rains which we have had for ſeveral days paſt, have ſhattered and deſtroyed a conſiderable quantity of ground between Nocera and La Cava, and the village of Caſenova is ſwallowed up. The inhabitants, in number above 400, have almoſt all of them had the misfortune to periſh."

SPAIN.

"*Madrid, Dec.* 13. A few days ago we received the melancholy account of the deſtruction of the town of Guatimala by an earthquake. The earthquakes have generally been felt there every ſpring and autumn, but the firſt ſhocks of this did not come on till June, the frequent repetitions of which alarmed the inhabitants, ſo that they removed themſelves and their effects in time. The public edifices, churches, convents, &c. could not withſtand the violence of theſe repeated ſhocks. However, there have not been many lives loſt, though the damage is otherwiſe very conſiderable. It is ſaid, that his Catholic Majeſty, upon this occaſion, has declared his intention, that the old ſituation ſhould be abandoned, and a new town built at the diſtance of about eight leagues." *Lond. gaz.*

BARBARY.

"*Algiers, Oct.* 30. The Engliſh frigate, the Alarm, of 36 guns, Capt. Scot, caſt anchor here the 14th, and delivered letters to the conſul of his nation, in which he demands, That the boats and chaloupes belonging to Engliſh ſhips, ſhall have the power of retaining Chriſtian ſlaves who have eſcaped, as well as the ſhips; that they ſhould reſtore five Portugueſe, who had eight years ſince been taken out of an Engliſh ſhip; and make ſatisfaction for an inſult offered by the commandant at Boun to an Engliſh officer. Theſe propoſals have not been well received: the Dey looks on them as coming from the conſul, and ſays, "He ſhall always continue a friend to the Engliſh, provided their affairs are no longer directed by this conſul." In the mean time the conſul is gone aboard the above ſhip."

"*Amſterdam, Dec.* 28. Yeſterday a packet was received at the Hague from Algiers by the way of France. By ſome letters we learn, that the Britiſh conſul was obliged to quit that place, and ſet out for London. They add, that the inhabitants are moſt furiouſly enraged againſt the Engliſh merchants there: they attacked ſeveral Engliſh taverns and coffee-

coffeehouſes; ſo that no Engliſhman dare attempt to walk in the public ſtreets without being inſulted by the mob."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Eaſt-India company, by an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion, were allowed to export their teas into America, in ſuch quantities as the Lords of the Treaſury ſhould judge proper. By this act the company are allowed a drawback upon exportation, and a duty is impoſed upon its importation into America. This meaſure hath given great umbrage to the colonies. At a meeting of the merchants and inhabitants of New York, held Oct. 15. it was unanimouſly agreed, to return public thanks to the captains of the trading veſſels of that port, for their patriotic conduct in refuſing to take, on freight, a quantity of ſuch tea from the Eaſt-India company. In the addreſs they ſay, "The inſidious purpoſe of levying the duty in America, and taking off a much greater in England, is equally manifeſt and deteſtable, being nothing leſs than to eſtabliſh the odious precedent of raiſing a revenue in America. But it is a happineſs to the inhabitants of this colony, and we truſt to every other on this extenſive continent, that ſtamp-officers and tea-commiſſioners will ever be held in equal eſtimation."

Spirited meaſures ſeem to have been taken likewiſe at Philadelphia to defeat the intention of the aforementioned act, and the agents appointed by the Eaſt-India company have declined to have any thing to do in ſuch a pernicious buſineſs.

And at a town-meeting of Boſton, held Nov. 5. at Faneuil hall, of which the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; was choſen moderator, the following reſolutions (ſaid to be the ſame entered into by the citizens of Philadelphia) was agreed to. "That whoever ſhall, directly or indirectly, countenance this attempt, or in any wiſe aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the tea ſent or to be ſent by the Eaſt-India company, while it remains ſubject to the payment of a duty here, is an enemy to America." At the ſame time ſeveral other reſolves were agreed to, of which the following is the moſt material. "That it is the determination of this town, by all means in their power, to prevent the ſale of ſuch teas exported by the Eaſt-India company; and that as the merchants have generally oppoſed the meaſure, it is the expectation of the town, that no perſon will, on any pretence whatever, import any tea liable to pay the duty, until the act impoſing the ſame be repealed." A committee was then appointed to wait on Richard Clark, Eſq; and Son, and Benjamin Faneuil, and alſo another on Meſſ. Thomas and Eliſha Hutchinſon, ſaid to be factors for the Eaſt-India company, to communicate to them the reſolves of the town, and requeſt them immediately to reſign their appointments. A letter was ſoon received from the firſt of theſe gentlemen, importing in ſubſtance, That as they did not know upon what terms the tea, if any part of it ſhould be ſent to their care, would come out, nor what obligations, either of a moral or a pecuniary nature, they might be under to fulfil the truſt devolved on them, it was impoſſible to comply with the town's requeſt; but when acquainted with theſe circumſtances, they would be better qualified to give a definitive anſwer. This letter was voted to be unſatisfactory, and the meeting adjourned. Next day a letter was received from the other gentlemen, much of the ſame import with the preceding, when the meeting voted, That the letter ſigned *Richard Clarke and Son, Benj. Faneuil, for ſelf and Joſhua Winſlow*, and alſo the letter ſigned *Thos. Hutchinſon jun.* then read, were daringly affrontive to the town.

But perhaps the true motive from which this oppoſition proceeds, appears from the following letter.

"*New York, Nov.* 5. I am ſorry to inform you, that the tranquillity of this city is much diſturbed by a very intemperate oppoſition to the introduction of tea; an oppoſition that is carried on by men who live by ſhamefully monopolizing tea in the ſmuggling-way from Holland, and their poor tools, who are ready at all times to execute the commands of their opulent maſters the ſmugglers."

"*Newport, Rhode iſland, Nov.* 1. Laſt Wedneſday the general aſſembly of this colony met at South Kingſton; and on Thurſday a warrant was granted by the Speaker of the Houſe of Deputies, for bringing Mr George Rome before the Houſe, on account of a certain letter ſome time ſince returned from England, ſigned *G. Rome* [414.]; and Saturday afternoon being brought before the Houſe, the following queſtions were, by order,

order, put to him, a copy of the ſaid letter being previouſly read in his preſence and hearing.

Q. Did you ever write a letter, in ſubſtance and ſenſe agreeing, or nearly agreeing, with the copy of the letter that you have now heard read, ſigned *G. Rome?*

A. I do not think, upon the privilege of an Engliſhman, that the queſtion is fairly ſtated, becauſe I do not conſider I am to be called here to accuſe myſelf. When you, Mr Speaker, are pleaſed to preſent to me any letter in my handwriting, I will moſt readily acknowledge the ſame, and grant the Houſe all the ſatisfaction they are pleaſed to require, with the utmoſt candour and ſincerity. As the queſtion ſtands, I muſt proteſt againſt the ſame.

Q. Will you, or will you not, make a diſtinct anſwer to the queſtion which has now been propoſed to you?

A. I have already made a diſtinct anſwer, by ſaying, I cannot be legally called to the bar of the Houſe to accuſe myſelf.

Theſe anſwers being by the Houſe deemed evaſive, and a contempt, the ſaid George Rome was committed to the common gaol in South Kingſton, where he remained until the Houſe roſe."

We now proceed to occurrences of a different nature.

"*Philadelphia, Oct.* 25. By Capt. Wilſon we are informed, that almoſt all the Baymen, or mahogony-cutters, at the Bay of Honduras, have left that place, and are ſettled in Georgia, on account of the late rebellion of the negroes up the rivers, which make it very dangerous, as they cannot, with ſafety, attempt to cut any more mahogony, there being above twenty of the negroes yet out, who give no quarter to any white man, but murder all they come acroſs. Mahogony is now very ſcarce at the Bay, and it is thought that that trade will ſoon be at an end."

"*Philadelphia, Oct.* 27. The week before laſt a ſhocking tragedy happened in Lancaſter county, which is related as follows.—One Brand, an ancient man, had lately made his will, and left the farm on which he lived to his eldeſt ſon. This appeared a partial act to his youngeſt ſon, and enraged him to ſuch a degree, that he quarrelled with his brother; and one evening, at ſupper, the diſpute about the old man's eſtate got to ſuch a height, that the youngeſt brother ran up ſtairs, got a loaded gun, and ſhot his brother through the heart, of which wound he inſtantly died; after this, he beat his ancient mother in a cruel manner, and ſet fire to his father's barn, filled with grain and hay, which was conſumed; and then ſet fire to the manſion-houſe, but the flames were extinguiſhed before much damage was done to it; and, to fill up the meaſure of his iniquity, he cut his own throat; but the wound not proving mortal, he was next day apprehended, and committed to Lancaſter gaol."

"*New-York, Oct.* 28. An account is received from Point Coupee (a ſettlement on the Miſſiſippi), with the following particulars. The quantity of indigo made hereabouts, which is equal in quality to French, is amazing; and ſuch is the advantage accruing from it, that many of the French ſettlers, who came diſcharged ſoldiers about twenty-five years ago, now poſſeſs eſtates from 10,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* amaſſed principally from the manufacture of this commodity, for which there is an inceſſant demand, at a dollar per pound, from the Spaniſh veſſels, which come as far as New Orleans (about fifty leagues diſtant), and ſend their boats up the Point. In ſhort, there is ſo great an opportunity of extending this trade with the Spaniards, to an inconceivable emolument, that the former ſuppoſition of the wealth of theſe parts might now be reduced to actual demonſtration, in the acquiſition of a vaſt pecuniary harveſt, which might be eaſily reaped, were a ſet of adventurers, properly qualified, to engage in a ſcheme for that purpoſe, which, I aſſure you, they might, under the certitude of ſolidity and reality."

ENGLAND.

On the 16th of December arrived at Spithead, from the Baltic, five ſail of Ruſſian men of war, two of 74 guns, two of 64, and one frigate, under the command of Adm. Greig. The artificers belonging to the dock-yard have been employed in repairing them. When docked, and ſupplied with proviſions, and ſix ſail of tranſports, with Ruſſian ſoldiers on board, are arrived, they are to proceed to the Mediterranean.

A grant is ordered to be prepared of ſeveral thouſand acres of land on the Ohio [xxxiv. 385. 558.], in conſequence of a determination of a committee of the

privy council, that it would be advantageous to the nation to form a ſettlement there. Mr Walpole, and ſeveral other perſons, are to pay 1460l. for this grant, and a quit-rent of two ſhillings for every hundred acres, after the expiration of twenty years, of the lands that ſhall be cultivated.

A duel was fought in Hyde-park Dec. 11. between Mr Whateley, banker in Lombard-ſtreet, brother to Mr Whateley, late ſecretary to the treaſury, and John Temple, Eſq; lieutenant-governor of New Hampſhire, when the former was dangerouſly wounded. The cauſe of quarrel was the diſcovery of the confidential letters written by Meſſ. Hutchinſon, Oliver, &c. which were lately laid before the aſſembly at Boſton. [408, 13.]

Since this duel was fought, the following information has been made public.

"Finding that two gentlemen have been unfortunately engaged in a duel, about a tranſaction, and its circumſtances, of which both of them are totally ignorant and innocent, I think it incumbent on me to declare, (for the prevention of farther miſchief, as far as ſuch a declaration may contribute to prevent it), that I alone am the perſon who obtained and tranſmitted to Boſton the letters in queſtion. — Mr W. could not communicate them, becauſe they were never in his poſſeſſion; and, for the ſame reaſon, they could not be taken from him by Mr T. — They were not of the nature of *private letters between friends:* they were written by public officers, to perſons in public ſtations, on public affairs, and intended to procure public meaſures; they were therefore handed to other public perſons, who might be influenced by them to produce thoſe meaſures: their tendency was, to inceuſe the mother-country againſt her colonies, and, by the ſteps recommended, to widen the breach; which they effected. The chief caution expreſſed with regard to privacy was, to keep their contents from the colony-agents, who, the writers apprehended, might return them, or copies of them, to America. That apprehenſion was, it ſeems, well founded: for the firſt agent who laid his hands on them, thought it his duty to tranſmit them to his conſtituents. — B. FRANKLIN, *Agent for the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſets Bay. — Craven-ſtreet, Dec. 25. 1773.*"

"*Euſtem, Nov. 1.* On Wedneſday laſt the Duke of Bridgwater, Earl Gower, Lord Trentham, the Hon. Keith Stewart, with ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinction, attended by the agents to the company of proprietors of the navigation from the Trent to the Merſey, ſailed up the ſubterraneous tunnel at Harecaſtle, near a meaſured mile, where they were highly entertained, and expreſſed great ſatisfaction at that wonderful work of art: at night they returned in the company's boat to Trentham, the ſeat of Earl Gower. This canal is now open from the river Trent in Derbyſhire to Harecaſtle, which is upwards of ſixty-one miles. The earth that is got by making the tunnel is now brought out in boats, and we are well informed that Harecaſtle tunnel will be quite complete in another year, the length of which is near three thouſand yards, and that the whole canal is expected to be complete, and join the Duke of Bridgewater's in about two years, which when done, may with juſtice be ſaid to vie with any of the canals in Holland, China, or even the famous canal of Languedoc in France. Harecaſtle tunnel cuts acroſs upwards of forty different mines of coal, beſides mines of cannel, iron, ſtone, &c. In one of the principal mines of coals and cannel, the owners have made a collateral tunnel out of the grand tunnel, navigable for boats, where coals are loaded into them out of the mine, at 3s. 6d. per tun, and will ſupply moſt of the towns and villages bordering upon the canal, as well as ſupplying great parts of the pottery. Cannel will be ſent as far as London by way of Hull. The owners of the ſaid mines are now making a paſſage for the men to go from the ſurface to work in the ſaid mine, where they may walk by an eaſy deſcent, till they meet the boats in the tunnel, which is upwards of ſixty yards perpendicular from the ſurface. This is the only work of the kind in this kingdom, or perhaps in the univerſe."

The foul air in an old waſte of a colliery near the river Wear, in Yorkſhire, took fire, Dec. 6.; and breaking down the barrier or partition between the waſte and the working-pit, made the moſt terrible exploſions ever beheld. The pit is ſaid to be eighty fathoms deep; and every thing in the way of the blaſt was thrown out at the mouth to the eſtimated height of 200 yards in the air. Moſt of the pit-men, having juſt in time diſcovered the danger, were drawn up, and

eſcaped

eſcaped unhurt; but ſome boys, and one man, who were left behind, loſt their lives. Four horſes were blown to pieces, and thrown to an aſtoniſhing height in the air. The exploſions continued all that day; but the pit-men are ſince gone to work again, the danger being thought quite over.

SCOTLAND.

"*Edinburgh, Dec.* 1. It is with pleaſure we can inform the public, from the beſt authority, that a repreſentation of the fatal effects which the numerous emigrations [557.] from this country muſt occaſion, has been laid before his Majeſty; in conſequence of which, orders have been ſent down here for as exact a ſtate as poſſible, to be made out, of the number of the perſons who have emigrated within theſe two years, diſtinguiſhing their ages and ſexes: from thence it may be concluded, that the emigrations will come under the conſideration of parliament next ſeſſion."

An addreſs to the public, by the ſociety for relief of honeſt and induſtrious poor in and about the city of Edinburgh [23.], dated Dec. 22. 1773, has been circulated; from which it appears, That the committee appointed by the general meeting Jan. 19. held their firſt meeting for receiving applications, and iſſuing ſupplies, on the 1ſt of February, and continued to meet regularly once a-week till the 18th of May; that it was then reſolved, at a general meeting, that, till winter, no more applications ſhould be received, nor ſupplies iſſued, except to perſons in very peculiar circumſtances of diſtreſs; and that the ſum ſubſcribed amounted to L. 310, 1 s. A particular account is ſubjoined, ſpecifying, every week, the number of families who received ſupplies, the quantity and value of the meal, and the amount of the money, diſtributed. The number was higheſt, March 29. viz. 286 families, who received 203 pecks meal, value L. 10 : 13 : 8, and in money L. 10, 5 s. in whole L. 20, 18 s. 8 d. By May 18. the value of meal diſtributed amounted to L. 99 : 8 : 1 : 2, and the money to L. 91 : 19 : 6, in all L. 191 : 7 : 7 : 2;—diſtributed in meal and money from May 24. to Nov. 1. L. 7, 6 s.; and incidents, as books, printer's account, and officer, L. 8, 18 s.; total expended, L. 207 : 11 : 7 : 2; ſo that of the L. 310, 1 s. received, there remained in the ſociety's hands L. 102, 9 s. 4 d. 2 f. "In the courſe of four months [ſay they] this charity ſupported or relieved 380 families, conſiſting of at leaſt 1133 perſons, whom the ſeverity of the weather, bodily indiſpoſition, and the very advanced price of all the neceſſaries of life, would have otherwiſe reduced to a ſituation too calamitous to be deſcribed."—The committee met for the firſt time this winter Monday Dec. 27. and ſeveral indigent families are receiving ſupplies.

In the courſe of laſt ſummer and harveſt, a large and elegant chapel hath been erected, on the eaſt ſide of the town of South Leith [613.], by ſome generous and public-ſpirited inhabitants, for the laudable purpoſe of accommodating their numerous fellow-citizens (who cannot be contained within the pariſh-church) with a convenient houſe for divine worſhip; in which the congregation that ſhall aſſemble there, may enjoy the ordinances of religion, diſpenſed by a miniſter in full communion with the eſtabliſhed church of Scotland, who ſhall be choſen and called by themſelves, and have a ſtipend allotted to him out of the rents of the chapel.

Accordingly, on the 24th of November laſt, a reſpectful petition, ſigned by certain truſtees, was preſented by ſome of their number to the preſbytery of Edinburgh, ſetting forth their intentions as above expreſſed; declaring their cordial attachment to the conſtitution and ſtandards of the eſtabliſhed church, and their deſire to obtain the preſbytery's approbation of their deſign, with their concurrence, and aſſiſtance, in any ſteps that yet remained to be taken for rendering it effectual.

This petition, accompanied with a recommendation from the ſeſſion of South Leith, was moſt favourably received by the preſbytery, and the deſire of it granted with perfect unanimity. In conſequence whereof, the houſe was opened for divine ſervice on the Lord's day, Dec. 12. In the forenoon, Mr Walker, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, lectured on Iſ. xxvi. 1.—4. and preached from Luke ii. 10. 11.; and in the afternoon, Mr Johnſton, miniſter of North Leith, preached from Luke xvii. 21. The neceſſity and utility of this additional place of worſhip, appeared in the numerous and decent congregation that convened in the chapel; while the pariſh-church was equally filled as at other

times, and the contributions for the poor, inſtead of being diminiſhed, were rather larger than uſual.

As the laſt ſettlement of a miniſter in South Leith had occaſioned many warm diſputes both before the civil and eccleſiaſtical courts [xxxiv. 395.], it was feared that ſome of the parties would either join the *ſeceſſion*, or ſeek *relief* from the preſbytery that hath aſſumed that name.

But this happy expedient, which doth honour to the Chriſtian moderation and good ſenſe of its authors, hath, by the wiſe and equitable conduct of the preſbytery of Edinburgh, not only prevented every degree of ſeparation from the church in that important and populous pariſh; but hath likewiſe pointed out a way, in which others in ſimilar circumſtances may enjoy every privilege that belongs to a Chriſtian ſociety, without diſſolving their relation (as individuals) to the legal paſtor or paſtors of the pariſh where they reſide; and without uſurping (in their ſocial ſtate) the exerciſe of any power, or juriſdiction, that the church of Scotland, in her ſeveral judicatories, doth *ſolely* derive from her *legal* eſtabliſhment.

We are credibly informed, that the Relief congregation in the city of Glaſgow, by the advice of their paſtor, who is about to leave them upon a call from a diſſenting congregation in London, have lately reſolved, by a plurality of voices, to adopt the ſame plan. And it can hardly be doubted, that ſo ſimple and unexceptionable a *mode* of extending miniſterial and Chriſtian communion, will gradually recommend itſelf to the choice of many who with reluctance have ſeparated themſelves from the eſtabliſhed church; and put a ſtop to thoſe waſting eccleſiaſtical emigrations, which, for many years paſt, have been equally hurtful to the civil and religious intereſts of the country.

On Chriſtmas day the poor priſoners in the tolbooth of Edinburgh had a ſubſtantial dinner provided for them, by a humane gentleman of the city, by whom this charity has been continued for ſome years.

The trial of Muir and Cant, for wilfully ſetting fire to a houſe, their own property [613.], came on before the high court of Juſticiary, at Edinburgh, Dec. 6. Counſel were heard on the relevancy, and informations were ordered.

The Jean Richardſon, of Aberdeen, ſailed from that port for Leith on the 24th of November, and was unfortunately loſt, it is ſuppoſed next day. This loſs is the more to be lamented, that there were many paſſengers on board, ſaid to be above twenty, all of whom, beſides the crew, periſhed.

At a general meeting of the adventurers of the bank of Scotland, Dec. 13. it was reſolved to apply to parliament for leave to add 100,000 l. to their capital, which will be doubling it [xxiv. 128.]. And certainly the preſent ſtate of commerce requires a capital double of what was requiſite in 1695, when the bank was eſtabliſhed.—After Dec. 8. this bank received no defaced or light gold at a higher rate than 3 l. 16 s. 6 d. per ounce. [499.]

A general meeting of the proprietors of the bank of Douglas Heron and Company [443.], was held at Edinburgh on Friday, Dec. 17. They ſat that and next day, and likewiſe on Tueſday. It is ſaid, that the principal ſubject of conſideration was the ſums borrowed on annuities for lives [xxxiv. 395.]; and that the proprietors preſent ſubſcribed 200,000 l. for the relief of the company; whereof 20,000 l. by the Duke of Buccleugh. A committee was appointed for managing their affairs, viz. the Dukes of Buccleugh and Queenſberry, Sir James Adolphus Oughton, K. B. Archibald Douglas, Eſq; of Douglas, Alexander Ferguſſon, Eſq; of Craigdarroch, Alexander Wight, Andrew Croſbie, and Ilay Campbell, Eſqs, Advocates, Commiſſioner Thomas Lockhart, George Home, Eſq; of Branxton, Mr Alexander Macconochie writer in Edinburgh, Mr John Syme writer to the ſignet, John Hamilton, Eſq; of Sundrum, John Campbell, Eſq; of Newfield, and Mr David Ferguſſon Provoſt of Air.—Our readers will remember, that the annuity-bonds were of two different tenors; thoſe for one life gave at the rate of 10 l. per ann. for paying in 70 l. thoſe for two lives gave at the rate of 10 l. per ann. for paying in 80 l.—Of the latter we give a copy, viz.

KNow all men, by theſe preſents, That I the Moſt Noble C-----s D--e of Q----------y and D---r, and we, the governor, directors, partners, and company of the banking ſociety in Air, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, known and diſtinguiſhed, according to the contract of our copartnery [xxxiv. 304.], by the name and

and deſignation of *Douglas, Heron, and Company, Bankers in Air*, are held and firmly bound, to —— —— of —— in —— Eſq; in the penal ſum of one thouſand ſix hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid unto the ſaid —— ——, his certain attorney, executors, adminiſters, or aſſigns; for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind and oblige ourſelves, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, firmly, by theſe preſents, ſealed with the ſeals of the ſaid D—e of Q——y and D—r and of Sir A--m F--------n of K--------n, Baronet, A---------r F--------n of C----------ch, J-n C-----ll of W-------d, and J-n B---by of K--p--t--n, Eſqs, (four of the directors of the ſaid company ſpecially nominated and authoriſed for this purpoſe), dated at London, the fourth day of Auguſt, in the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-two.

Whereas the above-named —— —— hath contracted and agreed with the above bounden C—s D—e of Q——y and D—r, and the ſaid company of bankers, for the abſolute purchaſe of one annuity or yearly payment of One hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, free from all taxes and deductions whatſoever, to be payable quarterly, as herein after mentioned, to the ſaid —— ——, for and during the natural lives of his daughters —— ——, and —— ——, and the ſurvivor of them, at and for the price or ſum of Eight hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, and which ſaid ſum of Eight hundred pounds he the ſaid —— —— hath this day paid unto the ſaid Sir A—m F—n, A—r F—n, J—n C—ll, and J-n B—by, (the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge), for the uſe and behoof of the ſaid governor, directors, partners, and company: Now the condition of the above-written obligation is ſuch, that if the above bounden C—s D—e of Q——y and D—r, and the ſaid company of bankers, their heirs, executors, or adminiſtrators, or their ſucceſſors, partners, or members, of the ſaid company, or the heirs, executors, or adminiſtrators, of ſuch ſucceſſors, or any of them, ſhall and do well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, unto the ſaid —— ——, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, for and during the term of the natural lives of them the ſaid —— and —— ——, and the ſurvivor of them, one annuity, or clear yearly ſum, or payment, of One hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, at the Royal Exchange of the City of London, without any deduction or abatement whatſoever, by equal quarterly payments; that is to ſay, the ſum of Twenty-five pounds money aforeſaid upon the fourth day of each of the months of November, February, May, and Auguſt, in every year during the lifetime of the ſaid —— and —— ——, and the ſurvivor of them, the firſt of which payments to be made the fourth day of November next enſuing the date of theſe preſents, and alſo ſhall and do pay to the ſaid —— ——, his executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, a proportional part of the ſaid annuity or yearly payment of One hundred pounds from ſuch of the ſaid quarterly days of payment as ſhall happen next before the deceaſe of the ſurvivor of them the ſaid —— and —— ——, until the day of the death of ſuch ſurvivor, which laſt-mentioned payment is to be made unto the ſaid —— ——, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, within thirty days next after the deceaſe of ſuch ſurvivor ſhall be ſignified to the ſaid C—s D—e of Q——y and D—r, or unto the ſaid company of bankers, or their governor, directors, chief agent, or managers, or any of them, in writing, under the hands of the ſaid —— ——, his executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns; then the above written obligation to be void; or elſe to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered, (being firſt duly ſtamped), in preſence of
Lau. Gilſon, Germyn-ſtreet.

Q—y & D—r.
A—m F—n.
A—r F—n.
J—n C—ll.
J—n B—by.

Received, the day of the date of the above-written bond, of and from the above-named —— ——, the ſum of Eight hundred pounds, being the conſideration-money above mentioned to be paid to us by him; We ſay, received the ſame.

Witneſs
Lau. Gilſon,

A—m F—n.
A—r F—n.
J—n C—ll.
J—n B—by.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 10 At Caufield, near Langholm, William Little, Efq; to Miſs Jenny Nicol of Caufield.

"*Stockholm, Nov.* 30. On Wedneſday laſt, the marriage of Prince Charles of Sweden, with the Princeſs of Holſtein Gottorp, was notified, by the preſident of the chancery, to the foreign miniſters." *Lond gaz.*

30. At Edinburgh, Dr William Gloag, one of the miniſters of that city, to Miſs Euphemia Wilſon, eldeſt daughter of William Wilſon, Eſq; of Coonhope, writer in Edinburgh.

Dec. 3. At Lambeth palace, Lord Viſcount Cranburn, ſon of the Earl of Saliſbury, to Lady Mary Hill, daughter of the Earl of Hillſborough.

3. At London, the Hon. John Talmaſh, ſon of the Earl of Dyſart, to Lady Bridget Lane, daughter of the late Earl of Northington. [xxxiii 704.]

14 Lord Ligonier, to Lady Mary Henley, ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Northington.

At Dublin, Lord Sydney, to Miſs St Lawrence, daughter to the Earl of Howth.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 2. At Milan, the Archduchefs, of a princeſs.

Dec. 9. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir Alexander Macdonald, of a ſon.

17. At London, the wife of Moſely, a weaver in Spitalfields, of a boy and three girls.

28. At London, the Lady of Sir Watkin William Wynne, Bt, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

In Switzerland, Sir James Halliday, aged 102. He was a native of Dumfries in Scotland, and created a Baronet by King James II. in whoſe ſervice he went into France in the year 1688; where, and in a little village in Switzerland, he reſided to the time of his death, the latter part of his life having been ſpent in the moſt indigent circumſtances. As he was never married, his title devolves to the deſcendents of a younger brother, who many years ſince ſettled in Glouceſter and Wiltſhire.

Nov 26. In the province of Frieſland, Fockje Joannes, a widow, aged 113 years and 16 days. She has been a widow ſince 1710; and had only one child, a daughter, who ſurvives.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, Lady Katharine Hay, ſiſter of the preſent Marquis of Tweeddale.

1. At Peterhead, Capt. Thomas Arbuthnot of Richmond.

2. At Dundee, Mrs Henrietta Moncrieff, widow of James Henderſon of Hallyards, Eſq;

Lt-Gen William Brown, colonel of the 48th regiment of foot.

5 In Fifeſhire, Mrs Arnot of Balcormo, Fifeſhire, relict of Mr Pollock merchant.

8. At Berlin, Prince Frederick Henry Charles, eldeſt ſon of Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia, aged five years.

At Preſton, Joſeph Yates, Eſq; father of the late Sir Joſeph Yates, one of the judges of the court of common pleas.

At Weſt Ham, the Lady of Sir Gabriel Weſtcoat. She was his third wife, only twenty-two years of age, and had lately lain in of her ninth child, which is yet alive.

12 Capt. Lambert, of the royal navy. He was lieutenant of the Centurion, when ſhe ſailed round the world with the late Lord Anſon.

13. At the Hague, in a very advanced age, Alexander Marjoribanks, Eſq; lieutenant-general of infantry, and colonel of a Scots regiment, in the ſervice of the States-General.

15. At Edinburgh, James White, M. D. a miniſter of the Epiſcopal church of Scotland.

17. At London, Andrew Stone, Eſq; Treaſurer to the Queen. He was tutor to the King when Prince of Wales.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Bartlet, one of the maſters of the high ſchool of that city.

21. At Cathorpe, in Lincolnſhire, Mr Pell, remarkable for his bulk, weighing, at the time of his death, forty ſtone.

21. At Kirkintulloch, Mr James Stoddart, miniſter of that parith.

25. At Arbroath, Mr Alexander Keith, merchant there.

25. At his ſeat in Hertfordſhire, James Grimſton, Viſcount Grimſtone, Baron of Dunboyne, and Baronet, aged 62.

26. At Withaw, aged 89, Mrs Mary Hamilton, widow of Dr David Balfour, phyſician in Kirkaldy.

27. At Dolphinton, Miſs Margaret Brown, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Andrew Brown of Dolphinton, Eſq;

29. At Edinburgh, Capt. Robert Campbell, younger of Monzie, a bachelor.

30. At Caſtle Menzies, Lady Mary Menzies, wife of Sir Robert Menzies of Weem, Bt, and ſiſter of the Earl of Bute. Her Ladyſhip left no iſſue.

30. At London, Capt.-Lieut. John Catherwood, of the 41ſt reg. of foot, or invalids.

31. At Hopeton-houſe, Miſs Jamima Hope, third daughter of Lord Hope.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Dec. 24. to appoint Hugh Elliot, Eſq; to be

be his Majeſty's Miniſter-Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Bavaria, and Miniſter to the Diet of Ratiſbon, in the room of Lewis De Viſme, A. M. appointed his Majeſty's Envoy-Extraordinary at the court of Sweden.

29. The Queen has been pleaſed to appoint the Earl of Guilford, to be her Majeſty's Treaſurer and Receiver-General, in the room of Andrew Stone, Eſq; deceaſed.

War-office, Dec. 6. 1773.

Royal reg. of horſe-guards: Corn. William Sotherton is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Richard French; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. Thomas Watſon Whittle, of the 8th regiment of dragoons, to be Cornet, vice William Sotherton; by purchaſe.

King's reg. of dragoon-guards: John Henry Pakenham, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Prince, preferred; by purchaſe.

Royal reg. of dragoons: Surg. William Reid from halfpay, to be Surgeon, vice John Hutchings, who exchanges.

Royal North Britiſh reg. of dragoons: Maj. David Home to be Major, vice Lord William Napier; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. George Ramſay to be Captain, vice David Home; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. John Niſbet, to be Lieutenant, vice George Ramſay; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Walter Ogilvy, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Niſbet; by purchaſe.

King's own reg. of dragoons: Capt. Edward Blackett, from halfpay, to be Captain of a troop, vice Hugh Daniel Mackay; deceaſed.

Inniſkilling reg. of dragoons: James Fenwick, Gent. to be Cornet, vice William Elliott, preferred; by purchaſe.

1ſt bat. of the royal reg. of foot: Enſ. Thomas Wallace to be Lieutenant, vice James Paterſon, deceaſed.

Ditto: Charles Boyd, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Wallace.

Queen's reg. of foot: George Thickneſſe, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Theophilus Silverſide, deceaſed.

3d reg. of foot: Edward Silveſter, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Bernard Lindſay; by purchaſe.

King's own reg. of foot: David Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Pullen; by purchaſe.

6th reg. of foot: Edward Davenport, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Chriſtie, preferred; by purchaſe.

12th reg. of foot: Enſ Thomas Bate, to be Lieutenant, vice William Freeman; by purchaſe

Ditto: Stephens Howe, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Bate; by purchaſe.

13th reg. of foot: Lieut. Thomas Ardeſoiſſ to be Captain, vice Charles Warmol; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Peter Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Ardeſoiſſ; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Ferguſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Peter Gordon; by purchaſe.

21ſt reg. of foot: Charles Erſkine, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Robert Doule, deceaſed.

29th reg. of foot: Enſ. Thomas Steele, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Robinſon, preferred.

31ſt reg. of foot: Enſ. Hamilton Maxwell to be Lieutenant, vice Benjah Brawn; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Henry Ravenhill, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Hamilton Maxwell; by purchaſe.

32d reg. of foot. Lieut. Richard Maddock, from halfpay, to be Lieutenant, vice John Townſhend, who exchanges.

50th reg. of foot: Lieut. Edward Harman Armſtrong, of the 49th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Matthews, who exchanges.

66th reg of foot: Lieut. Eyre Mingay to be Quartermaſter, vice John Fryer, deceaſed.

Surg. William Biſhop to be Surgeon to the garriſon of Senegal.

War-office, Dec. 18.

2d troop of horſe-guards: Sub-Brig. and Corn. Samuel Hutchinſon is appointed to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice Dodington Egerton, deceaſed.

Ditto: Felton Hervey. Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Samuel Hutchinſon.

Royal reg. of horſe-guards: Corn. Joſhua Churchill to be Lieutenant, vice Hugh Dive; by purchaſe

Ditto: John Haynes Read, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Joſhua Churchill; by purchaſe.

4th reg. of dragoons: Lt-Col. Edward Griffith, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice George Ward, preferred.

Ditto: Maj. James Hugonin to be Major, vice Edward Griffith.

Ditto: Capt. Thomas Hewan to be Captain, vice James Hugonin.

Ditto: Lieut. John Hamilton to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Hewan.

Ditto: Corn. Thomas Beckford to be Lieutenant, vice John Hamilton.

Inniſkilling reg. of dragoons: Corn. Thomas Robinſon to be Lieutenant, vice John Webſter; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Lord Banff, of the Royals, to be Cornet, vice Thomas Robinſon; by purchaſe.

10th reg. of dragoons: Surg. Peter Barnard, of the 3d regiment of foot, to be Surgeon, vice Morgan O'Bri[illegible], deceaſed.

1ſt reg. of foot-guards: Capt. Thomas Hervey to be Captain of a company, vice Spencer Cowper; by purchaſe.

Ditto:

Ditto: Enf. John Scawen to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Hervey; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Edward Satchwell Frazer, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Scawen; by purchaſe

Coldſtream reg. of foot-guards: Col. Francis Craig to be Firſt Major, vice William Alexander Sorell, preferred.

Ditto: Col Henry Liſter to be Second Major, vice Francis Craig.

Ditto: Lt-Col Charles O'Hara to be Captain of a company, vice Henry Liſter.

Ditto: Capt. William Schutz to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Charles O'Hara.

Ditto: Enf John Fitz-William to be Lieutenant, vice William Schutz.

Ditto: —— Maynard, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Fitz-William.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Gilbert Roberts, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Lord Chewton; by purchaſe.

2d bat. of the Royals: Duncan Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Lord Banff, removed.

3d reg. of foot: Surg William Morton to be Surgeon, vice Peter Barnard, removed.

6th reg. of foot: Lt-Gen. Sir William Boothby, Bt, to be Colonel, vice John Gore, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lieut. John Welſh to be Captain, vice Folliot Whiteway; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enf Thomas Herring to be Lieutenant, vice John Welſh; by purchaſe.

12th reg. of foot: Capt. Thomas Trigge to be Major, vice Peter Campbell preferred; by purchaſe

14th reg. of foot: Enf Hill Wallace to be Lieutenant, vice David Mattier, deceaſed.

Ditto: Francis Percival Elliott, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Hill Wallace.

Ditto: Enf Peter Henry Leſlie to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Hallwood, deceaſed.

Ditto: —— Boys, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Peter Henry Leſlie.

War office, Dec. 23.

4th reg. of dragoons: —— Chadwick, Gent is appointed to be Cornet, vice Thomas Beckford, preferred

15th reg of foot: Hon. John Rawdon to be Enſign, vice Francis Lord Rawdon preferred; by purchaſe

21ſt reg of foot: Oſwald Campbell, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice William Anderſon; by purchaſe.

25th reg of foot: Maj. Peter Campbell, of the 12th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Robert Watſon; by purchaſe.

29th reg of foot: Enf James Batterſby to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert Carter; deceaſed.

32d reg of foot: William Robert Jones, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Joſhua Kyte; by purchaſe.

33d reg. of foot: Adam Drummond, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Triſtram Maries Madox; by purchaſe.

36th reg. of foot: Enf. Chotworthy Dobbins to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Dawſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Edward Vernon Ward, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Chotworthy Dobbins; by purchaſe

39th reg. of foot: Enf. James Maxwell to be Lieutenant, vice George Hume; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Robert Johnſtone, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Maxwell; by purchaſe.

43d reg. of foot: James Heſſey, Gent. to be Quartermaſter, vice Robert Mackenzie; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Alexander Mair, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Cunninghame; by purchaſe.

48th reg. of foot: Maj.-Gen. William Alexander Sorrell to be Colonel, vice William Brown, deceaſed.

58th reg. of foot: Lieut. Robert Uniacke to be Captain, vice John Bowes Benſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enf. Charles Cary to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Uniacke; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Andrew Dunlop, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Cary; by purchaſe.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for December 1773.

Within the city	Males 39	83	121. Incr. 35.	
	Fem. 44			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 17	38		
	Fem. 21			

Age.			No	Diſeaſes.	No
Under		2	34	Aged ——	14
Between	2	& 5	13	Apoplexy ——	1
	5	& 10	7	Childbed ——	3
	10	& 20	5	Chincough ——	4
	20	& 30	6	Conſumption ——	36
	30	& 40	10	Fever ——	38
	40	& 50	13	Fiſtula ——	1
	50	& 60	12	Flux ——	1
	60	& 70	9	Locked jaw ——	1
	70	& 80	6	Lunatick ——	1
	80	& 90	4	Small pox ——	13
	90	& 100	2	Stillborn ——	2
				Suddenly ——	4
				Vermin ——	1
				Weakneſs ——	2

Edinburgh, Jan. 21. 1774. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 8d. 2f. Peaſe-meal, 8d. 2f.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Jan. 7. 1774.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23 s. 6 d.	22 s. 0 d.	19 s. 8d.
Bear,	19 s. 6 d.	18 s. 0 d.	17 s. 2d.
Oats,	14 s. 6 d.	13 s. 0 d.	11 s. 3d.
Peaſe,	12 s. 0 d.	11 s. 2 d.	10s. 0d.